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SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL RELATIONSHIPS RELATED TO THUNDERSTORMS  
AND BU V DARK CURRENT AND OZONE DATA

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# ABSTRACT

Solar-terrestrial interactions as they affect Nimbus-4 BUV dark current and possibly affect thunderstorm occurrence are investigated. A solar wind index is calculated for 1970-1971. Dark current enhancements appear to be associated in some way with solar proton events and the solar wind index, but additional investigations by GSFC are required before conclusions can be drawn. Superposed epoch analysis of an index of North American thunderstorm occurrence reveals a discernible (statistically significant) increase in the index magnitude on days 1 and 2 following solar proton events. There appears to be little or no 27-day recurrence tendency in thunderstorm occurrence frequency, and no association with vorticity area index on a day-to-day basis.

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APPENDIX B  
CONSIDERATION OF X-RAY DETECTOR GEOMETRY FOR AUROROZONE II

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Investigations by Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) of dark current variations in the backscattered ultraviolet (BUV) instrumentation and its possible effects on the BUV ozone data base are continuing (Stassinopoulos et al, 1978; 1979). Radio Sciences Company has provided support for these efforts under contract NAS5-25663. Under the contract the company also conducted a very limited investigation of solar-terrestrial effects on thunderstorms, and participated in Auror ozone II analysis. The tentative nature of the results precludes extensive technical discussion in this final report. The bulk of the report is therefore given over to the tabulation of a daily solar wind index which may be useful for correlations with both dark current and BUV ozone data.

Highlights of the thunderstorm analysis are briefly summarized in Section 2, and a comparison of selected solar proton events with dark current enhancements referred to as "blue streaks" by Stassinopoulos is discussed in Section 3. The development of the solar wind index using solar wind data, and a quantitative "blue streak" index as suggested by Schatten is discussed in Section 4; the tabulated values are given in Appendix A. Recommendations for future work are listed in Section 5, and Section 6 lists references cited in the text.

## 2. THUNDERSTORM ANALYSIS

Based on various ideas and speculations treated earlier (Herman and Goldberg, 1978; Goldberg and Herman, 1979; Herman, 1979), we have performed a superposed epoch analysis of thunderstorm occurrence using PCA (Polar Cap Absorption) dates as key days, investigated 27-day recurrence tendencies in thunderstorm occurrence in the northern part of the United States,

and correlated thunderstorms against the Roberts and Olson (1973) vorticity area index (VAI) and the solar wind index discussed in section 4. In all cases, the thunderstorm parameter used is the Lethbridge (1979) daily index (LTI) for the 40-45 °N latitude band covering the northern United States.

The LTI was derived by Lethbridge from thunderstorm observations at 102 U.S. stations in an area extending from the Atlantic Coast to 102 °W longitude and from 30 °N to 45 °N latitude. The data were compiled for the entire area and for the three latitude bands 30-35 °N; 35-40 °N; and 40-45 °N. The compilation was grouped into three periods: 1947-1956; 1957-1965; and 1966-1976. In each group, the variable is the cube root of the thunderstorm frequency for each day minus the 10-yr means of the daily cube roots. With seasonal effects thus removed, the index ranges from about -3 to +3 in magnitude.

## 2.1 Thunderstorms and PCA's

Arguments by Herman and Goldberg (1978, pp 248ff) suggest that the solar protons associated with polar cap absorption (PCA) events may help in the formation of thunderstorms in nontropical latitudes. The LTI was therefore subjected to a superposed epoch analysis using as key days the list of 76 major PCA events (30-MHz riometer absorption  $\geq 2.5$  dB) given by Pomerantz and Duggal (1974) covering the period 2/23/56 to 5/16/73. For later comparison, a table of random key dates within the same period was generated by microcomputer. Before proceeding to the thunderstorm analysis itself, it is instructive to examine the relative properties of the PCA and randomly selected key dates.

The distributions by month and year of the Pomerantz and Duggal dates are given in Fig. 1, along with those of the random dates. For the winter months only (Nov - Mar), the computer selected 36 key dates, while the actual PCA occurrence was only 23. This would imply a bias in favor of the random data, but it will be seen later that no statistically significant peaks appear in the superposed epoch distributions of thunderstorm occurrence following random key dates. In the yearly distribution, no PCA's occurred in sunspot minimum years (1964-1965), but the computer selected nine events in those two years.

It is interesting to note the tendency for more PCA's to occur in sunspot maximum than in minimum years (Fig. 1, bottom panel), which is in the same direction as the solar cycle variation of thunderstorm occurrence in mid to high latitudes (e.g., Herman and Goldberg, 1978). Additionally, the number of PCA's occurring in the sunspot maximum period of 1957-1960 surpassed that in the 1968-1970 maximum in rough proportion to the ratio of annual sunspot number in the two maxima. Finally, more PCA's seem to occur in the northern hemisphere summer half of the year, which is reminiscent of the seasonal variation in U.S. thunderstorm occurrence frequency. Thus emboldened, we may proceed to the superposed epoch analysis.

The day of PCA maximum was assigned day 0, and the average daily LTI from 2 days before to 7 days after day 0 was computed, using all 76 key dates. The result is shown as a solid line in the upper panel of Fig. 2. The LTI surrounding the 76 computer-generated random key dates between 1956 and 1973 were subjected to the same analysis, with the result shown as a dashed line in Fig. 2. Both the PCA and random key date data have a zero



offset for easier comparison. The average of the 10 daily means is  $-.0367$  for the PCA data and  $.011$  for the random data. The standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) plotted in Fig. 2 refers to that for the average of the 10 daily PCA means.

The LTI values for all 10 days relative to the random key dates fall within one standard deviation of the average, while days 1 and 2 of the PCA events show a thunderstorm enhancement slightly greater than one sigma.

The procedure was repeated using only those key dates falling in the months Nov-Mar inclusive, with the results shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 2. Again, the LTI for days 1 and 2 of the PCA events are greater than  $1\sigma$ , while all randomly selected days and the days prior to the PCA are less than this level.

To determine whether or not the PCA-associated enhancement of days 1 and 2 are statistically significant, the statistics of small populations may be used (e.g., Meyer, 1975). The question to be answered is, what is the probability (P) that the LTI value will exceed  $1\sigma$  on any one day in the 10 days surrounding the key date?

To find out, we assume that the 10 daily means are independent of each other, and randomly selected from an infinite, normally distributed index set. Without a priori knowledge of the fluctuations in the infinite set, we may use the standard deviation of the 10-day sample, and construct a test statistic  $t$  (Meyer, 1975, p 280):

$$t = \frac{m - u}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \quad (1)$$

where  $n$  ( $= 10$ ) is the sample size,  $m$  is the sample mean, and  $u$  is the level at which we wish to test the null hypotheses. In the present case, since any desired significance level may be selected, we set  $u = m + \sigma$ , and have  $n = 10$ .

That is, we are testing at the  $1\sigma$  level (solid horizontal lines in Fig. 2.). Thus,  $t = (n)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3.16$  for both the top and bottom panels in Fig. 2. Using standard tables of the cumulative student t distribution for  $n - 1 = 9$  degrees of freedom, we find that

$$P(t < 3.1; 9) = 0.994$$

In other words, the probability for the mean daily LTI to exceed  $1\sigma$  on any one day in the 10 plotted in Fig. 2 is only 0.6%. It might therefore be concluded that the peak on days 1 and 2 following the PCA key date is physically meaningful. The fact that all the other daily means fail to exceed the  $1\sigma$  level tends to support the validity of this statistical approach.

However, it may be argued that we do have a priori knowledge of the fluctuations in the infinite set, and the foregoing approach is too simplistic. While calculating the daily means for each of the 10 days, the variance ( $v$ ) and standard deviation were also recorded. Fig. 3 shows the variances across the 10-day samples. For the 76 PCA events (top panel) the average variance of the ten daily means is 0.4735, and the standard deviation is 0.688. The latter is much greater than that used before, and it is obvious that the peak fails to exceed the new  $1\sigma$  level. We therefore select a significance level just below the peak level, at say,  $m - u = 0.15$  (broken horizontal lines in Fig. 2, top panel). Again using the null hypothesis (eq. 1), we now have  $m - u = 0.15$ ,  $\sigma = 0.688$  and  $n = 76$ . Then  $t = 1.05$ , and from the tables (Meyer, 1975),  $P(t < 1.0; 75) = 0.840$ . Thus, the probability that the peak on day 2 (Fig. 2, top panel) arose by chance is 16%.

Similarly, the 10-day average standard deviation associated with the variances of the Nov-Mar PCA days is 0.629, and  $n = 23$ . Setting  $m - u = 0.36$  (dashed horizontal lines in Fig. 2, bottom panel), we find  $t = 2.74$ , and  $P(t < 2.7; 22) = 0.993$ . Thus, there is only a 0.7% probability that the peak on day 2 could have arisen by chance. The exceedance probability for both days 1 and 2 is 1.6% for the Nov-Mar data. If, for these winter events, the random sample is used ( $\sigma = 0.651$ ;  $n = 36$ ), then the probability that the PCA peaks were due to chance is 0.4% rather than 1.6%.

We are thus led to the inescapable conclusion that PCA events occurring in the winter half of the year produced a measurable influence on thunderstorm occurrence in the northern U.S. in the latitude band 40-45 °N, in the years 1956-1973. This conclusion supports the theoretical predictions of Herman and Goldberg (1978). A conclusion that PCA effects are discernible in the year-round thunderstorm data is on shakier grounds since there is a 16% probability that the enhancements occurred by chance. Better statistics, using a more complete PCA data base, would serve to strengthen (or destroy) this conclusion.

## 2.2 27-Day Recurrence Tendency

Spectral analysis of the 30-yr daily index (LTI) conducted at Pennsylvania State University revealed no strong peak at 27 days (Lethbridge, private communication). On the other hand, Lethbridge (1979) has shown that winter thunderstorms in the northern U.S. tend to occur about one day after solar magnetic sector boundary crossings. Others have shown that active regions on the solar surface tend to cluster near sector boundaries, and Heath and Wilcox (1975) found that certain active regions marked by enhanced UV emission may persist for a few years. On this basis, it was decided to test for a 27-day recurrence in portions of the Lethbridge index by ordering the daily index values in Bartels' rotation plots.

LTI data for Bartels rotations 1866 through 1903 (12/21/69 to 10/12/72) are plotted in Fig. 4. Days with greater than average thunderstorm occurrence are colored black. A coarse indication of the index level is made in the plot according to the scheme set forth in the figure caption. cursory inspection of Fig. 4 reveals no obvious pattern of recurrence, except perhaps for day 7 of rotations 1884 to 1891 and a few others. Though there are many exceptions, there is a tendency for the index to remain high for several consecutive days.

This line of inquiry was abandoned after two additional simple tests were applied to the plot of Fig. 4. In the first, an overlay of the Svalgaard (1976) solar sector structure was prepared in the same format (not illustrated). Superposition of the overlay onto Fig. 4 gave the visual impression of a correspondence, but again there were many exceptions. Of a total of 326 thunderstorms (i.e.,  $LTI \geq 0.500$ ) in the period 12/8/68 to 10/22/72, 133 of them occurred on days when the interplanetary magnetic

field was directed away from the Sun (+ sector), and the remainder (193 days) occurred in negative sectors. Neither the statistical significance nor the possible physical inferences of these findings were investigated. Finally, the Carrington longitudes of the long-lived regions studied by Heath and Wilcox (1975) were converted to Bartels rotation days. No discernible (i.e. visual) correlation with thunderstorm occurrence (Fig. 4) was found. It appears that further work along this line would be fruitless.

### 2.3 Additional Correlations

Three tentative and brief correlation analyses were made using the Lethbridge index against: the Roberts/Olson VAI; the solar wind index discussed in section 4; and the daily solar flare index list in NOAA Solar-Geophysical Data booklets.

The rationale for the LTI/VAI correlation was that an increase in VAI is an indication of increased cyclogenesis in the northern hemisphere, which in turn implies increased stormy weather. In view of this rationale the results were somewhat surprising. At first, a very simple, quick test was made, using data already ordered in relation to sector boundary key days. For the LTI, we used Fig. 2 of Lethbridge (1979, p 256), and for the VAI, we used curve c of Fig. 4.13 in Herman and Goldberg (1978, p 201). Those curves, for winter, northern hemisphere conditions, are plotted in Fig. 5 using arbitrary amplitudes. They are obviously negatively correlated, and indeed the correlation coefficient is -0.89. If we shift LTI to the right so that the VAI lags the LTI by 3 days, the correlation becomes positive, with a coefficient of 0.91.

Based on the standard Z test (e.g., Mendenhall and Scheaffer, 1973, p 421), the confidence level of this correlation lies between 95% and 98%. In other words, because of the small sample size ( $n = 7$ ), the probability that the apparently high correlation was due to chance is about 4%. To further test this relationship, the LTI was correlated with daily VAI as reported by Olson et al (1977). Daily January and July values for the years 1947 to 1956 were utilized, and the VAI was smoothed (VS) according to the Lethbridge criterion:

$$VS = (VAI)^{1/3} - (vai)^{1/3}$$

where VAI is the index for a particular day and vai is the 10-yr average for that day. The correlation coefficients for all months computed were  $= \pm 0.17$ , for both 0 and 3-day lags, indicating that the day-to-day variations in LTI and VAI are essentially independent of each other. It appears that the LTI and VAI are correlated only when acted on jointly by a solar influence related in some way to magnetic sector boundaries.

On the basis of extremely limited investigation, a lack of correlation was found between the daily LTI and solar wind index of section 4 (in one test month), and between LTI and the NOAA solar flare index (3 test months).

### 3. PROTON FLUXES AND BUV DARK CURRENT

In studying dark-current count-rate variations, Stassinopoulos has discovered unexpected enhancements that persist over several days. With the rate levels plotted in B-L space, it could be seen that the enhancements seem to be confined to approximately  $2.8 \leq L \leq 4.3$ , and when color-coded in the plot, they

take on the appearance of "blue streaks". Initially, three such enhancements were found in the dark current data, covering the periods April 24 - May 14, 1970; July 28 - August 9, 1970; and August 23-30, 1970.

For an initial test of solar effects on blue streak events, the daily average solar proton flux at 1 A.U. as measured by ATS-1 was utilized as a solar activity indicator. Hourly average ATS-1 data reported in Solar-Geophysical Data reports issued monthly by NOAA Environmental Research Laboratories were used to generate daily averages. The results for the 21-70 MeV proton channel covering the aforementioned events are given in Figs. 6 and 7. Here it can be seen that each of the three events was preceded by a PCA event (Shea and Smart, 1979). However, the long-lasting blue streak of April/May 1970 (Fig. 6) followed a minor PCA with an accompanying low daily average proton flux level, while the shorter lived blue streak of Aug. 23-30, 1970 (Fig. 7) was preceded by a strong PCA with a high daily average proton flux.

The blue streak of July 28 - Aug. 7, 1970 (Fig. 7) was intermediate between the other two. In short, for these three events, the time span of the blue streak event varied inversely with the intensity of the PCA as measured in terms of the daily average proton flux level. To pursue this line of inquiry further, one might test additional blue streak occurrences against the PCA list given in Table 1. In passing, it might be mentioned that the high daily average ATS-1 proton flux on May 6, 1970 (Fig. 6) was not accompanied by any reported PCA event, and the Explorer 41 proton monitoring experiment detected no enhancement until it entered the trapped proton belt late on May 6. A more promising approach to studying other possible solar effects on dark current lies in solar wind data, so further comparisons with PCA's have been made only in a preliminary way, as discussed later in section 4.

Table 1. Solar Proton Events, April 1970 - April 1971.

Date	Riometer Absorption (dB)	Flare Imp.	Duration (Hours)	Max.E=10MeV Proton Flux (cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	Time of Proton Max.	Reference*
4/15/70	0.6	-	12	93	4/1800	1,5
5/30/70	1.9	-	48			5
6/14/70	SAT	2B	-	3628	16/0700	1
6/26/70	0.8	2N	20	9		5
7/7/70	SAT	1B	29	6	7/2200	2
7/23/70	4.7	2B	C	12	23/2300	1
7/24/70	4.5		55	206	25/0100	1,3,5
8/14/70	3.0	1B	55		15/0600	3,5
11/5/70	3.5	3B				1,3,5
12/12/70	0.8	1B			13/1600	1,5
12/24/70	0.6					5
1/24/71	14.5	3B	120	1170	25/1800	1,3,5
4/1/71	0.4					5
4/6/71	3.8	1B	60		6/1800	1,3,5
4/21/71	0.9		10	3	21/0800	2,5

\* 1 - Castelli and Barron (1977)

2 - Solar-Geophysical Data (NOAA)

3 - Pomerantz and Duggal (1974)

5 - Shea and Smart (1979)



#### 4. SOLAR WIND INDEX

It has been known for some time that variations in the bulk velocity of the solar wind ( $V_{sw}$ ) are correlated with geomagnetic activity ( $K_p$ ) fluctuations on a day-to-day basis (Snyder et al, 1963). More recent findings by Akasofu and others suggest that the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) strength ( $F$ ) and direction angle ( $\theta_{GSM}$ ) are more important parameters than the bulk velocity alone (Schatten, private communication).

Accordingly, a solar wind index (SWI) incorporating all three parameters was devised by Schatten (following Akasofu), for use in studying the blue streak phenomenon. The index has been calculated with and without a zero offset for the period April 1, 1970 to December 31, 1971, as follows:

$$AK-I = (V_{sw} - \bar{V}) (F)^2 \sin^4(\theta')$$
(2)

where  $\bar{V}$  is the mean daily velocity averaged over the period of interest. For April 1 - December 31, 1970,  $\bar{V} = 423$  km/s; and for Jan 1 - Dec 31, 1971,  $\bar{V} = 433$  km/s.

Noting that the index is negative when  $V_{sw} < \bar{V}$ , it was decided to leave out the offset (i.e., letting  $\bar{V} = 0$  in eq. 2), and recompute AK-II. The daily values of AK-II are plotted in Fig. 8, for visual comparison with the blue streak index to be discussed below. Tabular values of AK-I and AK-II are given in Appendix A.

In accordance with Schatten's suggestion, the direction angle  $\theta' = \frac{1}{2}\theta_{GSM}$ , was computed for each hour from:

$$\theta_{GSM} = \tan^{-1} B_y/B_z \quad \text{for } B_z > 0$$
(3)

$$\theta_{GSM} = 180 - \tan^{-1} B_y/B_z \quad \text{for } B_z < 0$$
(4)

where  $B_y$  and  $B_z$ , the IMF components in magnetospheric coordinates, are tabulated in the Interplanetary Medium Data Book, NSSDC/WDC-a-R&S 77-04 and 77-04a. The hourly  $\theta'$  were averaged for each day for use in eq. 2 and tabulation in Appendix A. The daily averages for  $V_{sw}$  and  $F$  were likewise derived from the Data Book hourly values. Unfortunately, solar wind data for October through December 1971 are missing.

To gain a quantitative index of "blue streak" dark current data, Schatten suggested the use of an index  $M(t)$ :

$$M(t) = (\%1)2500 + (\%2)7500 + (\%3)15000 + (\%4)30000 \quad (5)$$

where  $\%N$  ( $N = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) is the normalized total counts per day of the dark current in each channel  $N$  at times when the BUW satellite was within the blue streak region of space. Based on tabulated values of  $\%N$  supplied by GSFC, we have calculated the daily  $M(t)$  for the period April 10, 1970 through December 31, 1971. These are plotted in Fig. 8 for comparison with the AK-II index, and all  $M(t)$  are tabulated in Appendix A.

Other solar-terrestrial indicators are noted in Fig. 8 to provide a visual comparison with  $M(t)$  and AK-II. These are keyed as follows:

K = King et al, Solar Rotation Key Dates (SCOSTEP WD-II)

R = Roberts and Olson, List of Geomagnetic Disturbances (WD-I)

A = Allen and Dunham, Major Magnetic Disturbances (WD-I)

P = Shea and Smart, List of PCA Events (SCOSTEP WD-III)

In thumbing through the pages of Fig. 8, it quickly becomes obvious that the most dramatic blue streak event as measured by  $M(t)$  occurred beginning April 21, 1970, shortly after the Nimbus 4 BUW experiment went into orbit.

The second largest  $M(t)$  event commenced near August 17, 1970, which provides a strong indication that the earlier event was not due to equipment malfunction. There seems to be a general tendency for the  $M(t)$  enhancements to follow the occurrence of a PCA by about a week, though this is not invariably true.

In passing, it is interesting to note that nearly all of King's solar rotation key dates (K) in Fig. 8 fall on peaks in the AK-II index. (The physical ramifications of this note with regard to the King et al (1977) 27-day recurrence pattern in planetary atmospheric pressure waves could not be followed up in the present work.) There is thus a rather pronounced 27-day recurrence tendency in the AK-II daily index. The same tendency can be seen in the solar wind bulk velocity alone, plotted in Fig. 9. This result reconfirms the Snyder et al (1963) findings based on earlier data.

In conclusion, it appears that additional work will be worthwhile in following up solar wind effects on the BUW dark current in certain regions of space.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The nature of the work reported here precludes the drawing of any final conclusions, but the tentative results do suggest areas where further research may be fruitful.

With regard to the thunderstorm/solar activity question, it appears that there may be discernible solar proton effects on thunderstorm occurrence in mid- to high-latitudes. The possible relationship between thunderstorm cooccurrence and atmospheric vorticity is unclear, but there does seem to be a weak statistical link between the two near times of solar magnetic sector

crossings. It appears that the NOAA solar flare index is too coarse an indicator to be useful in thunderstorm analysis. Further, for 27-day recurrence effects, the meteorological noise level is apparently too high to permit a straightforward analysis. These tentative results suggest the following additional analyses:

- 1) Superposed epoch analysis of the Lethbridge index using a more extensive PCA data base for key dates;
- 2) More detailed statistical analysis of the possible relationship between thunderstorms and atmospheric vorticity;
- 3) To test the D'Angelo (1978) hypothesis that the solar wind electric field modulates the earth-ionosphere total potential with subsequent thunderstorm triggering, it is recommended to investigate the relationship between Schatten's solar wind index and the Lethbridge index.

With regard to the solar wind index itself, we recommend that:

- 4) The index be extended to additional years for use in various solar-terrestrial relationship studies, and particularly in analyses of BUUV ozone over the 6-year life of the Nimbus 4 experiment;

- 5) The incorporation of solar wind bulk density into the index should be considered; and

- 6) Consideration should be given to varying the exponents on the elements of the index (i.e.,  $V_{sw}^a F^b \sin^c \theta'$ ) to determine their relative importance in solar-terrestrial processes related to the solar wind.

Finally, specifically for the continued analysis of dark current enhancements, we suggest the following:

- 7) Using the  $M(t)$  index enhancements, consider a superposed epoch analysis with PCA, solar flare or other solar-tagged key dates;
- 8) Consider running averages of the solar wind index (e.g., AK-II) for correlation with  $M(t)$ ;
- 9) Use integrated AK-II over  $N$  days prior to an  $M(t)$  event.
- 10) Use values of the magnetic indexes  $K_p$  or  $C_9$  to establish approximate solar wind velocities for days where the solar data are missing, in order to provide a more complete AK data base.

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## FIGURE CAPTIONS

- Fig. 1. Distribution of major PCA occurrence by month (top panel) and by year (bottom panel) for period 1956-1973, compared with computer-generated random dates.
- Fig. 2. Superposed epoch analysis of Lethbridge Index (LTI) using random key dates and Pomerantz and Duggal (1974) major PCA dates.
- Fig. 3. Variance in daily mean LTI surrounding PCA key dates (solid curves) and random key dates (dashed curves) for years 1956-1973, latitude band 40-45 °N.
- Fig. 4. Lethbridge Index plotted in 27-day Bartels' rotation format. Full squares are LTI  $\geq 2.000$ ; 3/4 square, LTI  $\geq 1.500$ ; 1/2 square, LTI  $\geq 1.000$ ; 1/4 square, LTI  $\geq 0.500$ .
- Fig. 5. Comparative response of Lethbridge (1979) thunderstorm index (LTI) and Roberts and Olson (1973) vorticity area index (VAI) to solar magnetic sector boundary crossings.
- Fig. 6. Daily average ATS-1 solar proton flux for energies 21-70 MeV, compared to dark current blue streak event and PCA event, April-May, 1970.
- Fig. 7. Same as Fig. 6 but for July-August, 1970.
- Fig. 8. Daily values of solar wind index (AK-II) and blue streak index  $M(t)$  for April 1970 - July 1971. Legend: K- solar rotation key dates used by King et al (1977); R and A - geomagnetic storm dates; P - polar cap absorption events.
- Fig. 9. Daily average solar wind bulk velocity, April 1970 - March 1971.

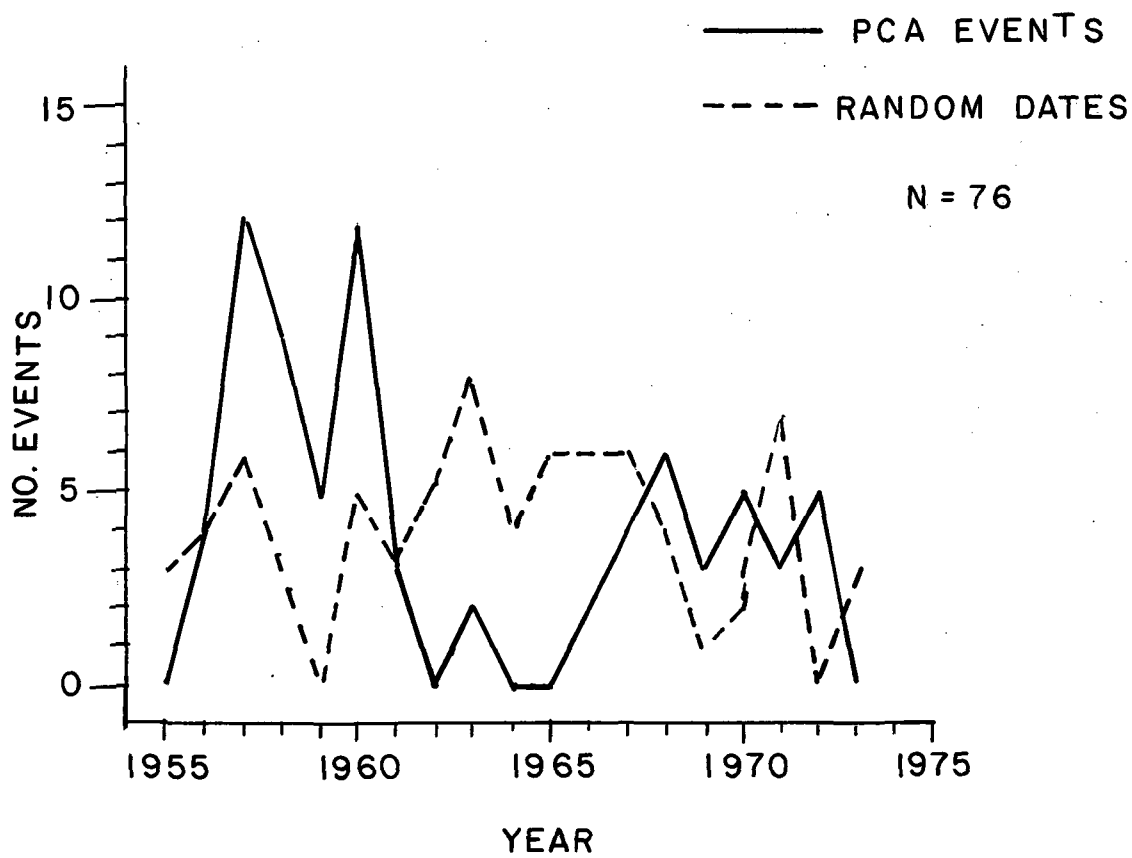
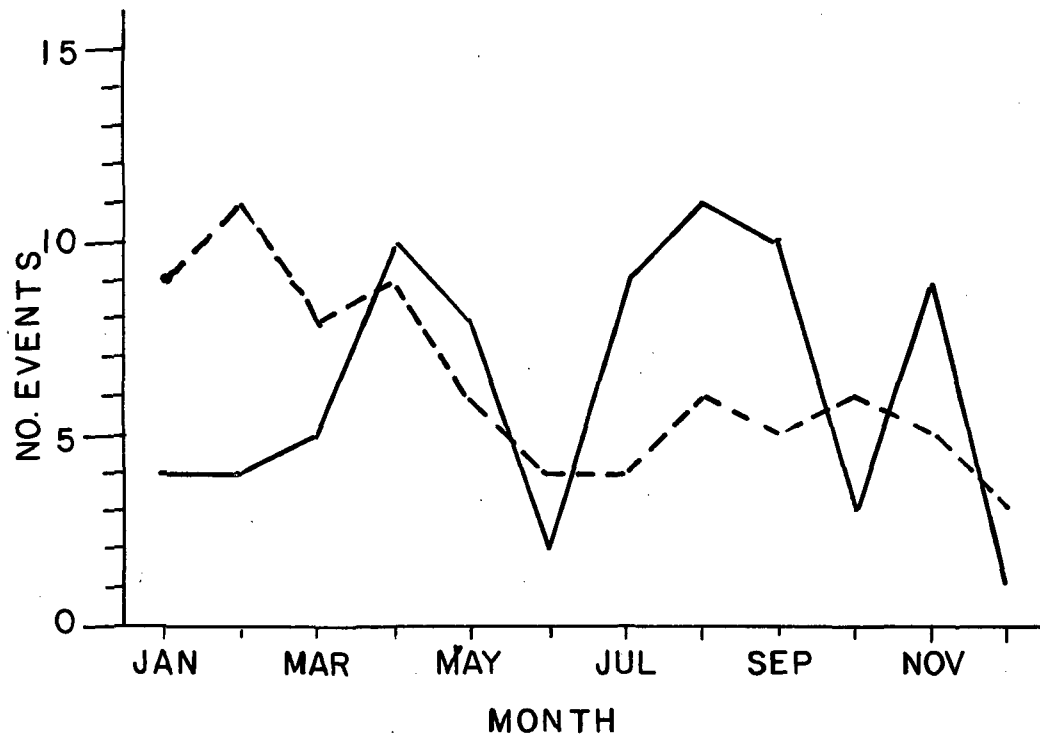


FIGURE I.



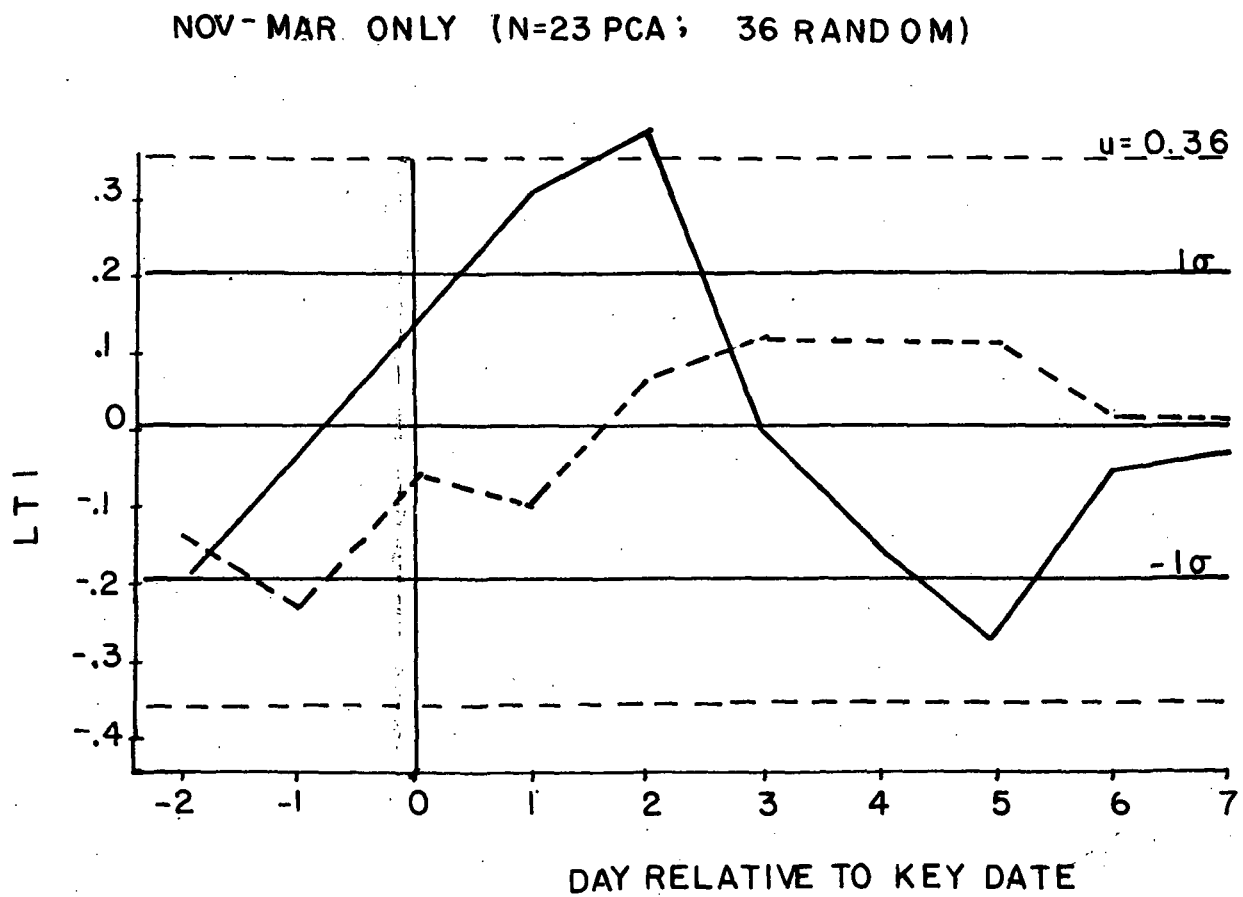
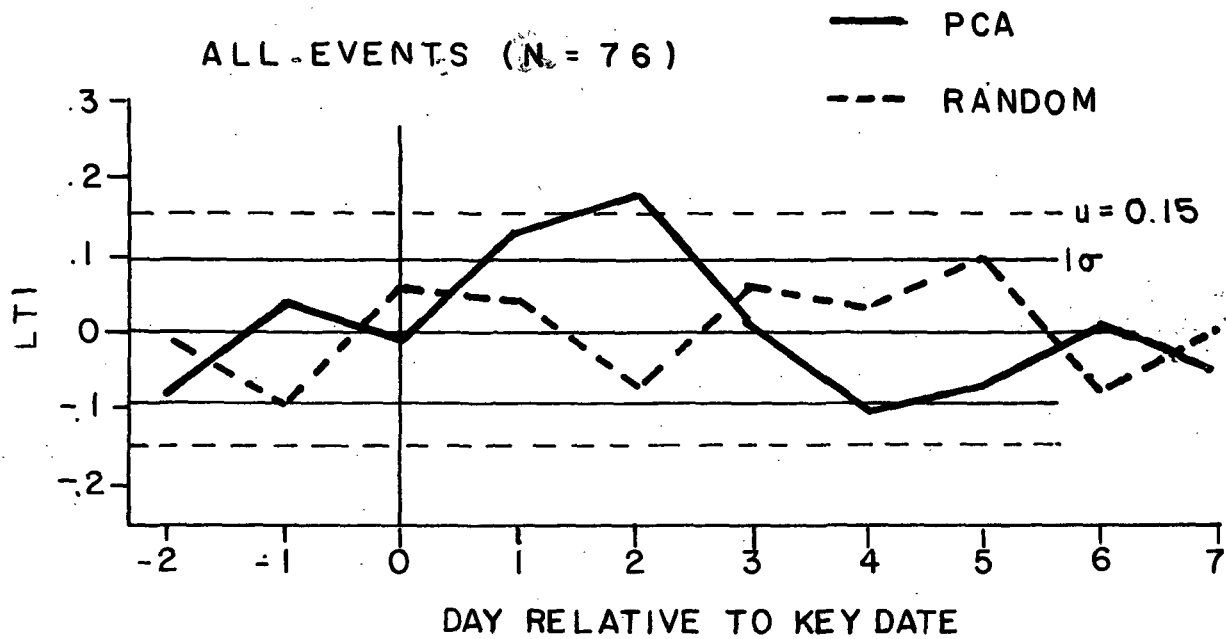


FIGURE 2.

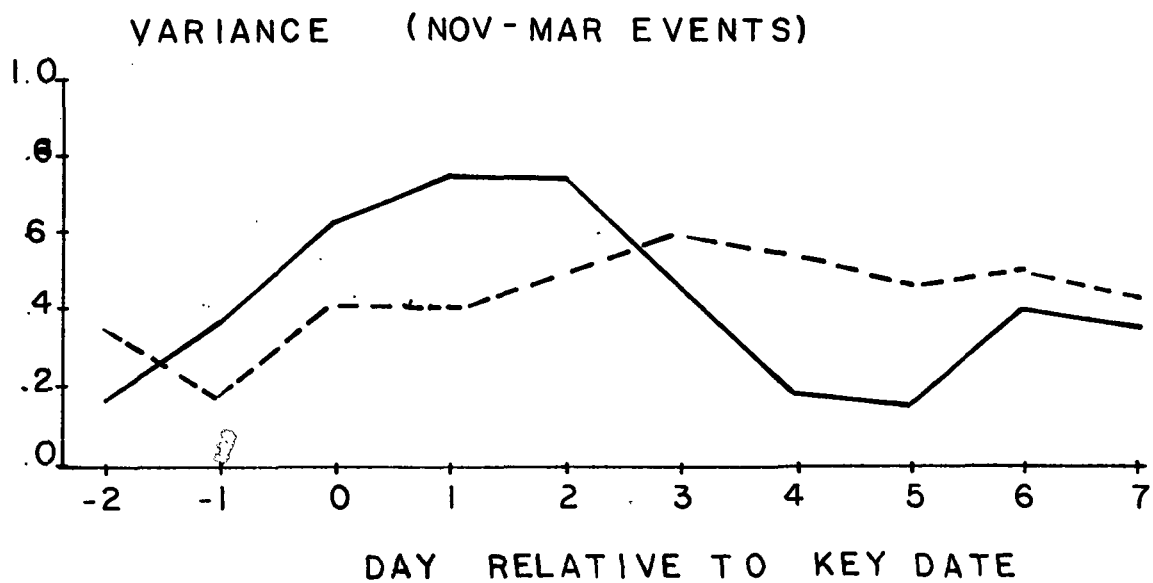
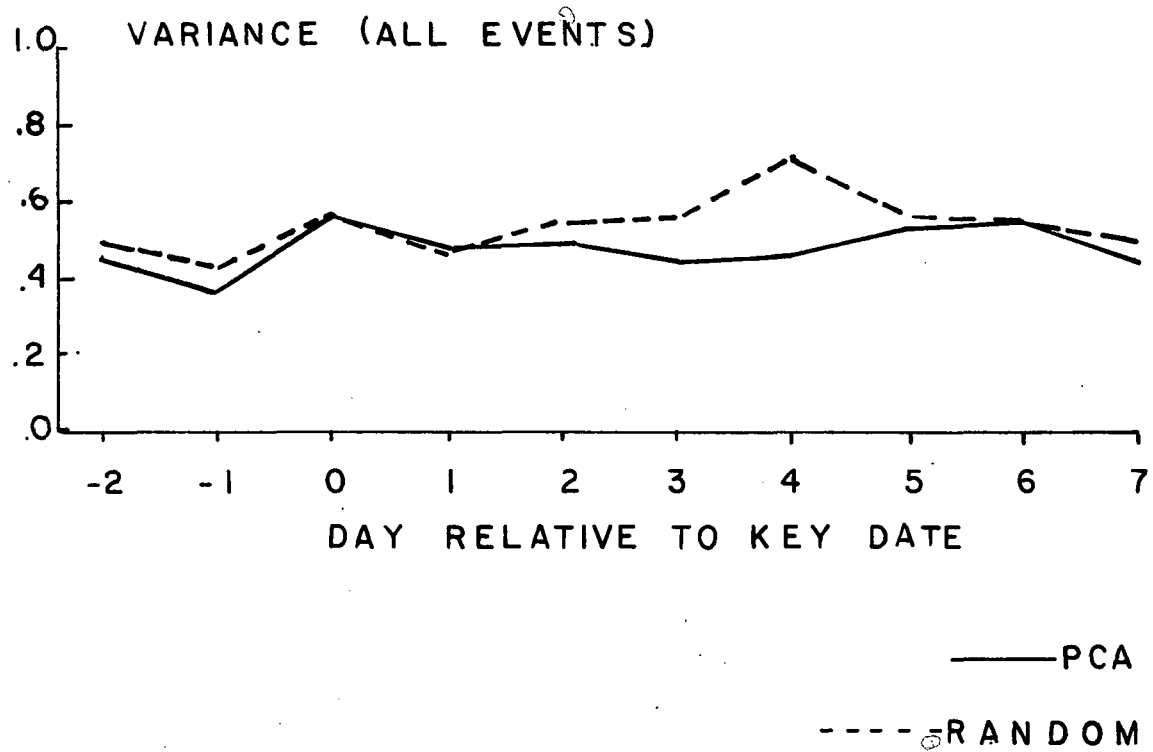


FIGURE 3.

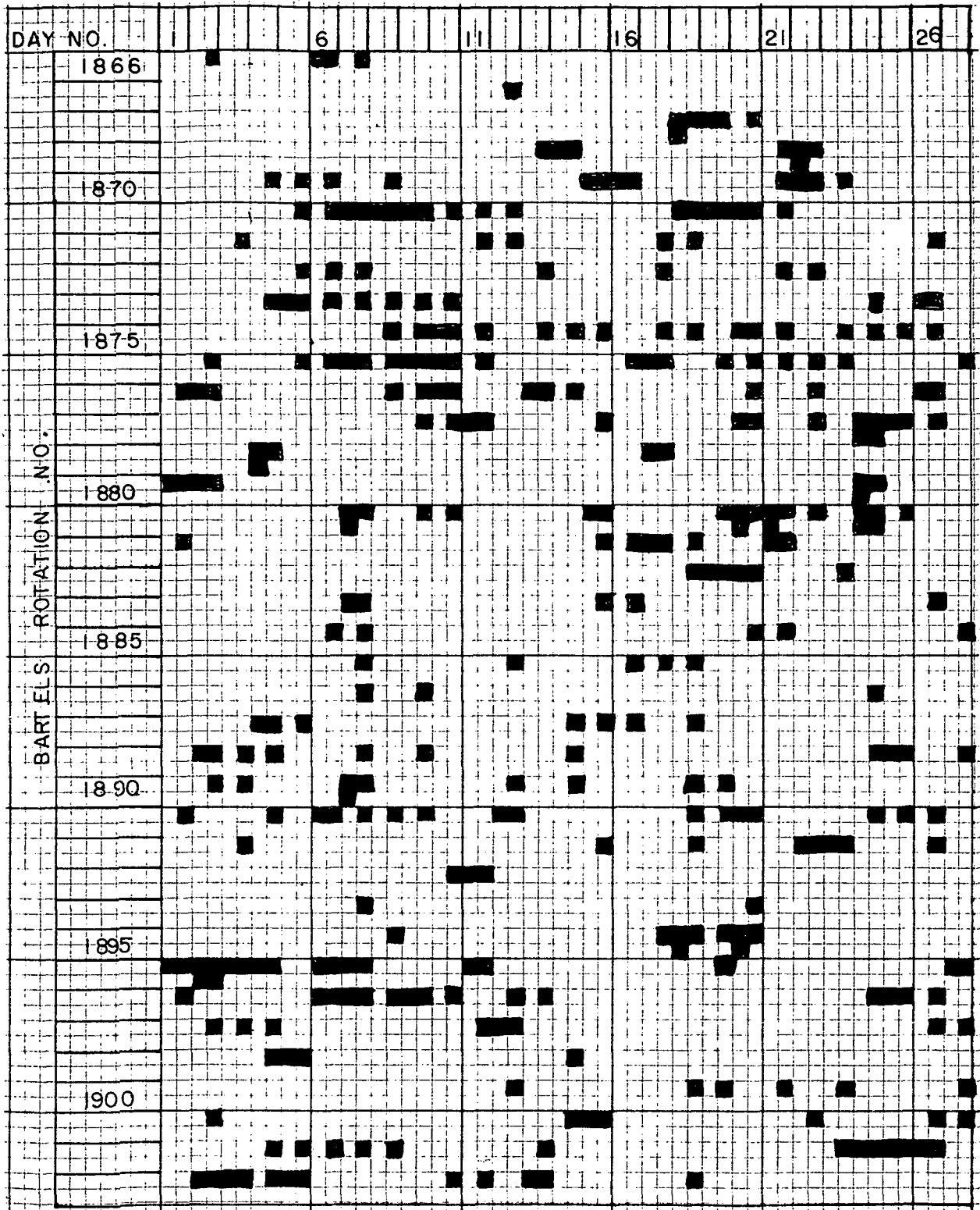


FIGURE 4.

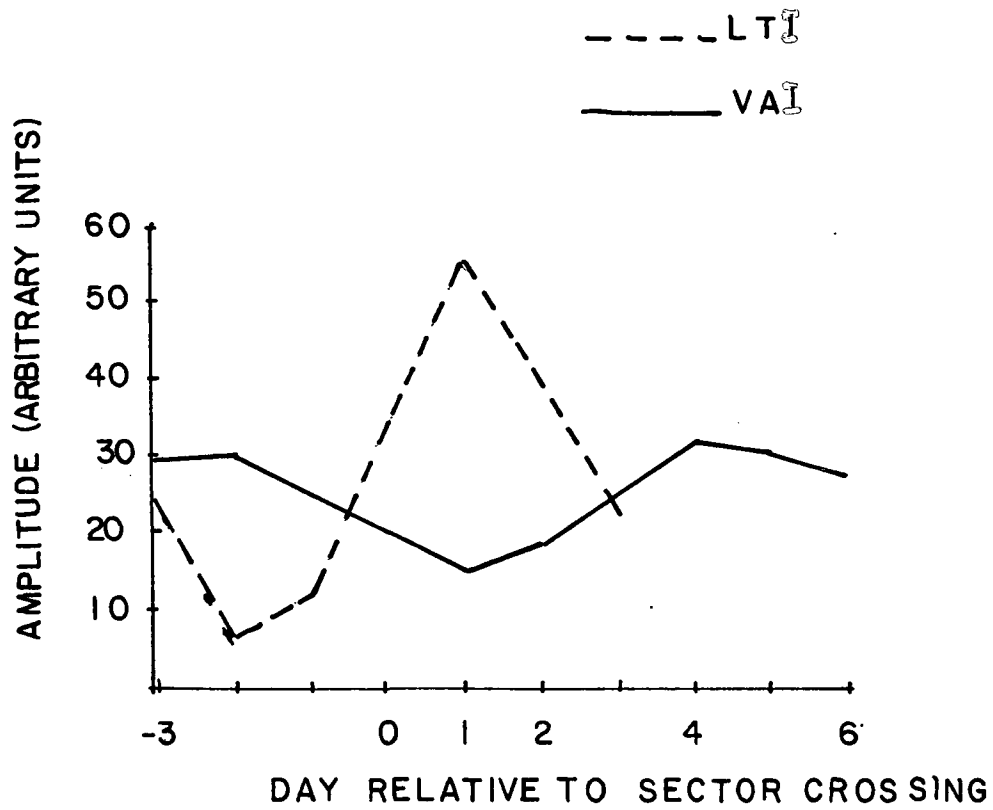


FIGURE 5.

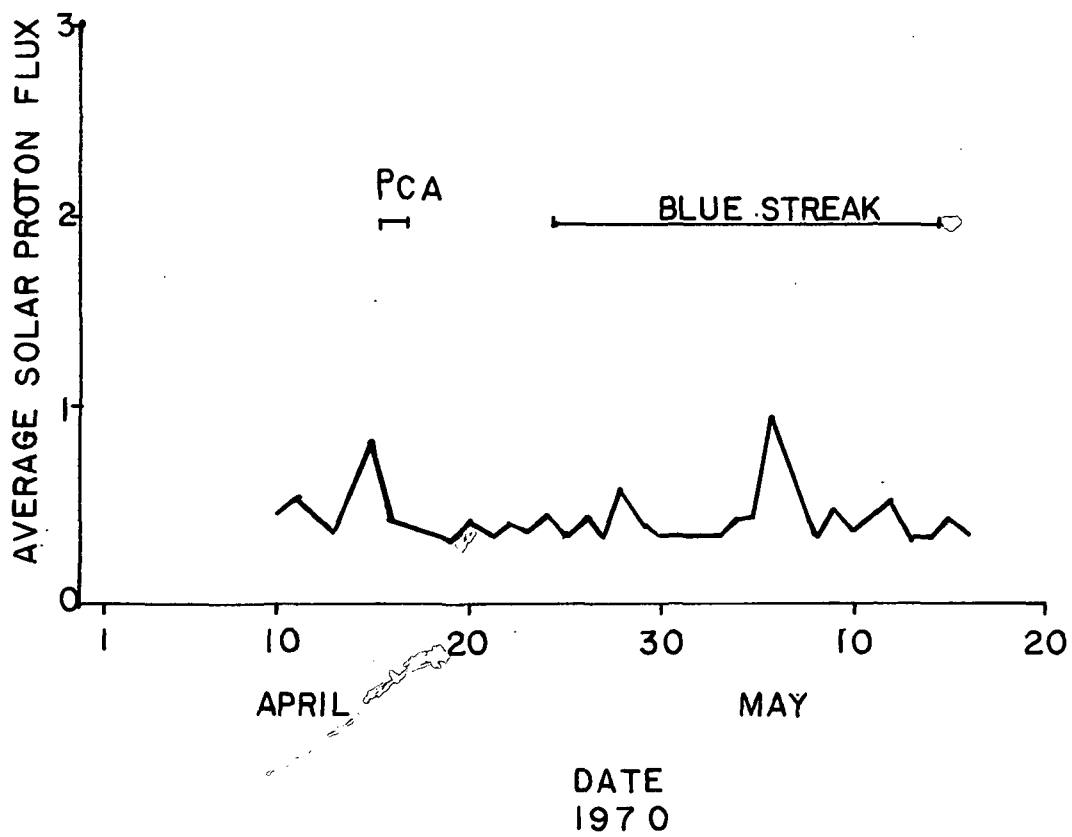


FIGURE 6.

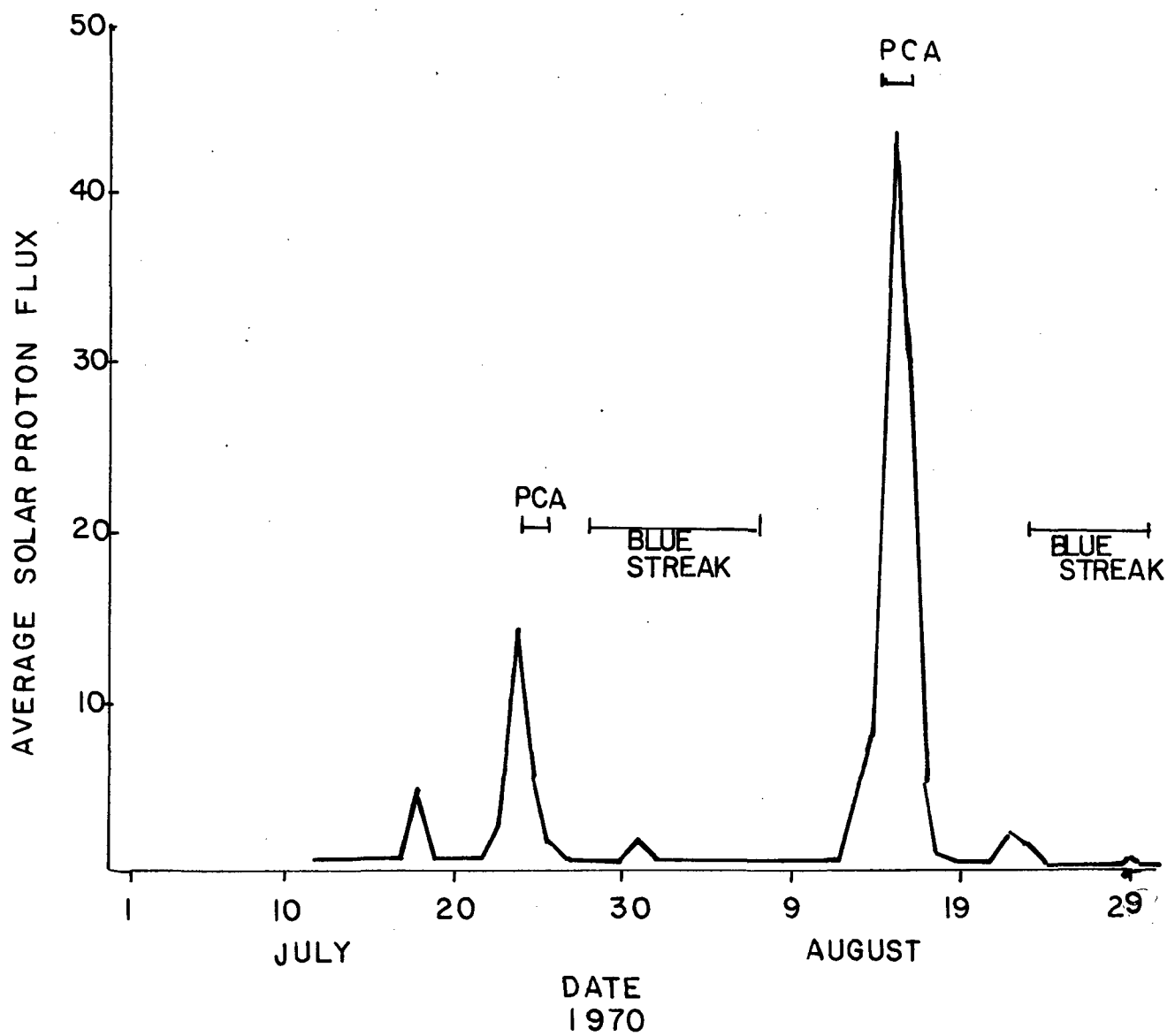


FIGURE 7.

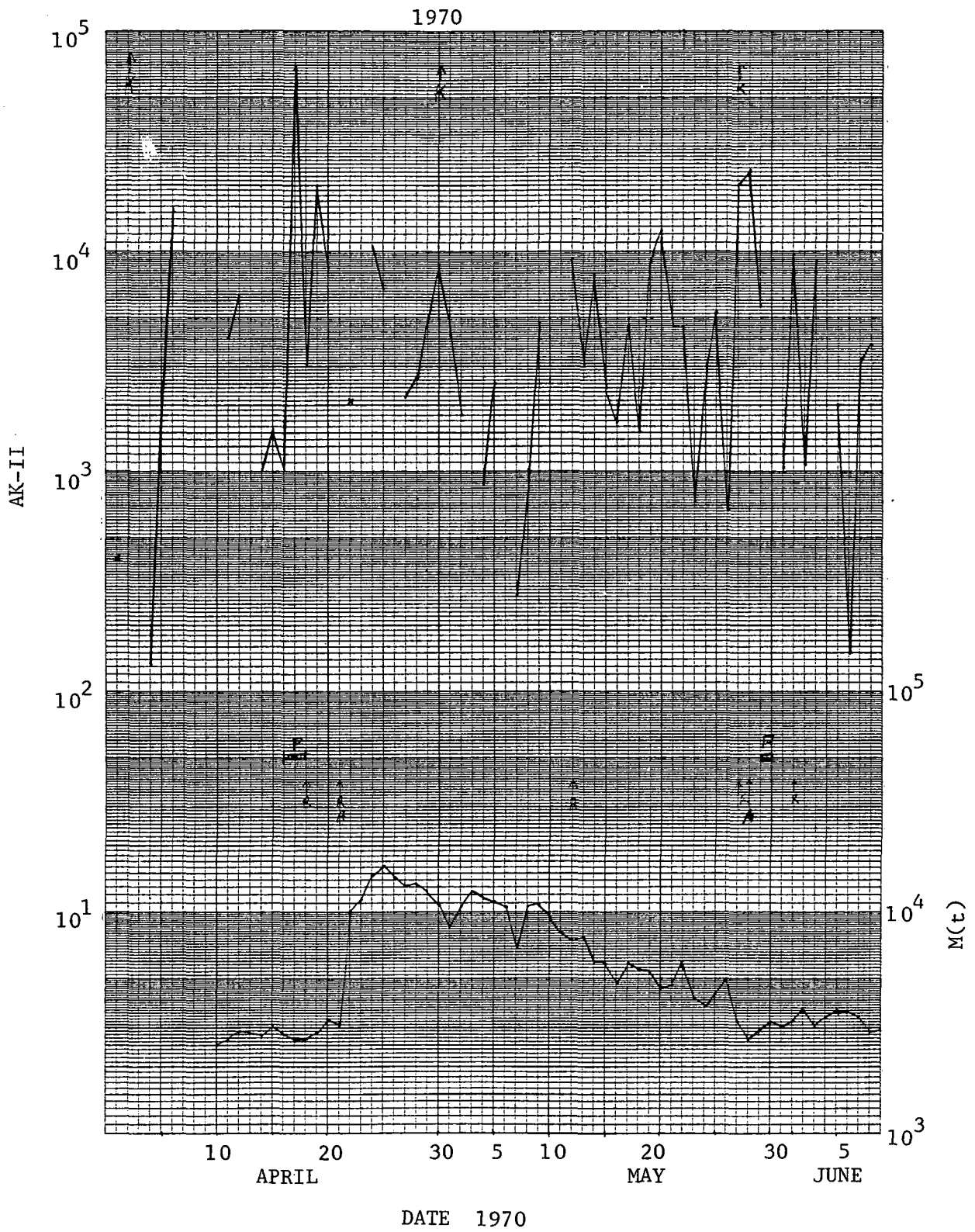


FIGURE 8

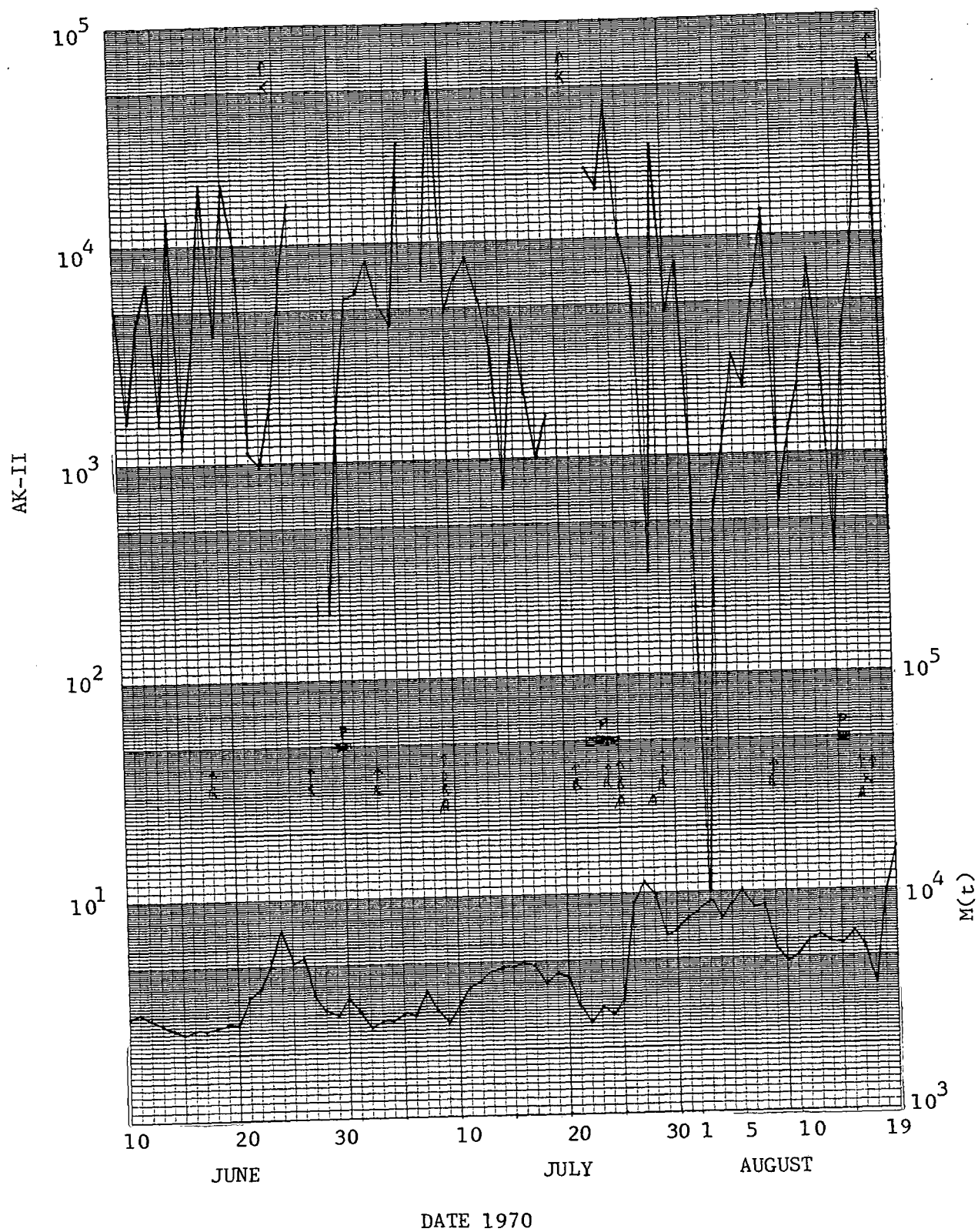


FIGURE 8, CONT'D.



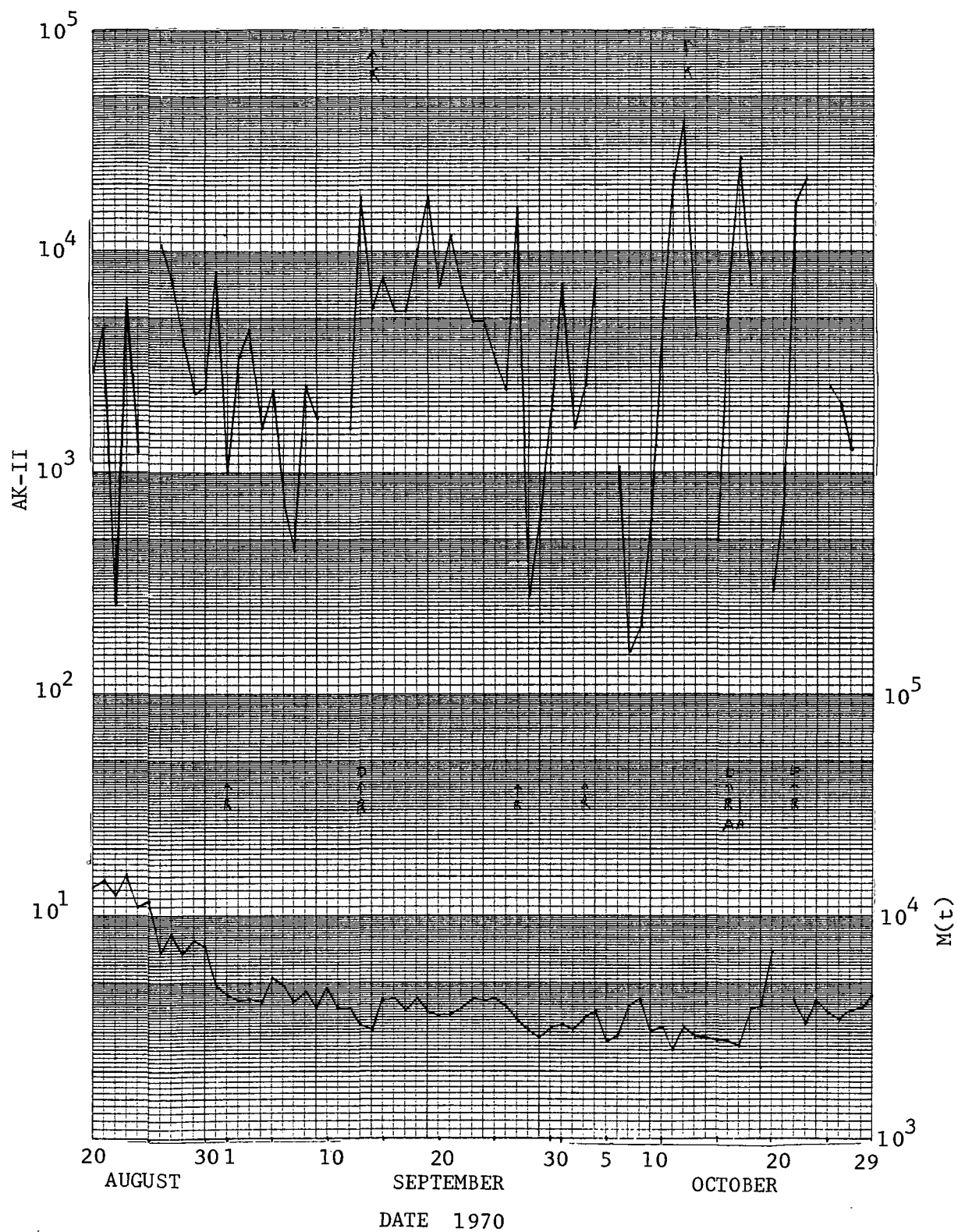


FIGURE 8, CONT'D.

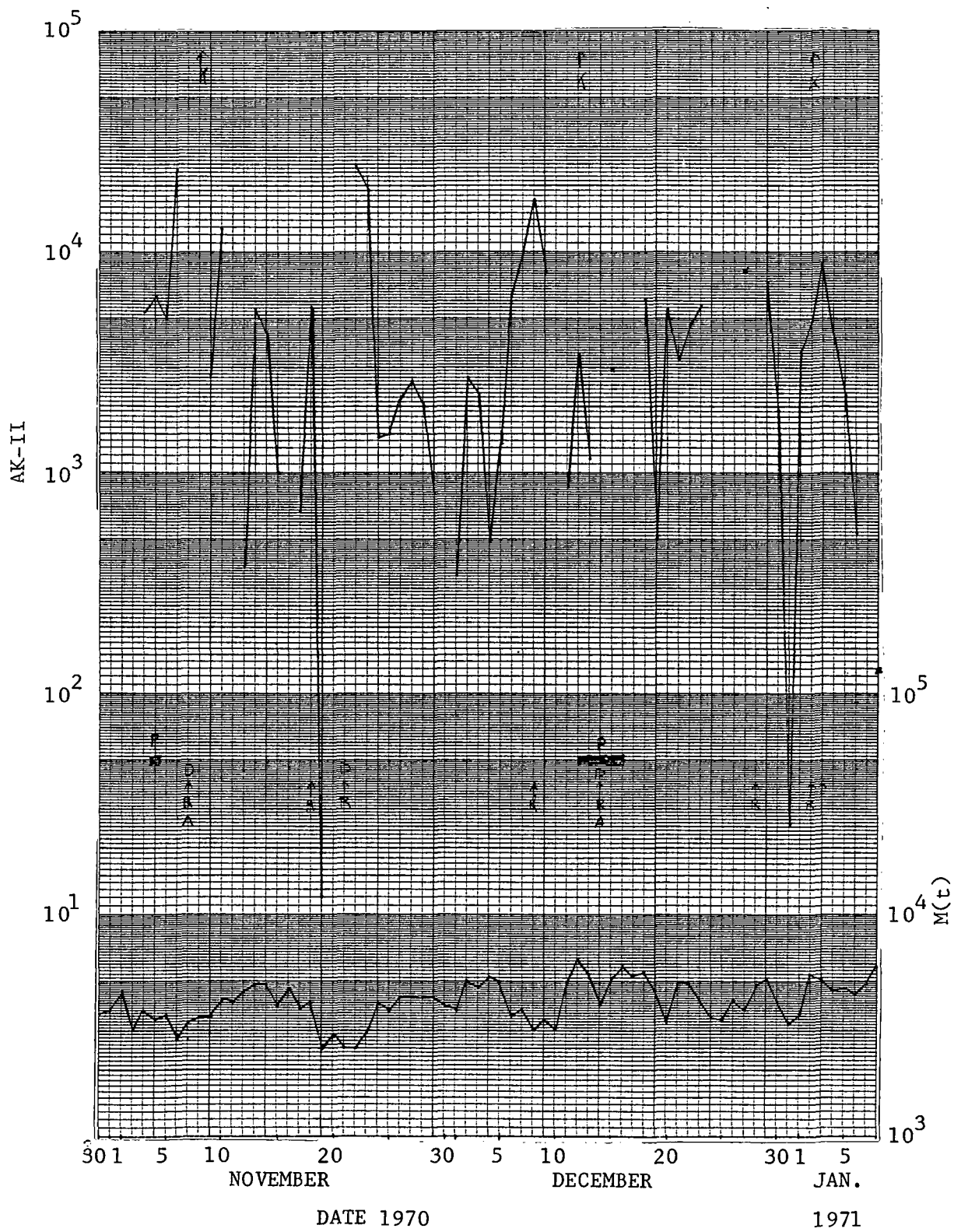


FIGURE 8, CONT'D.

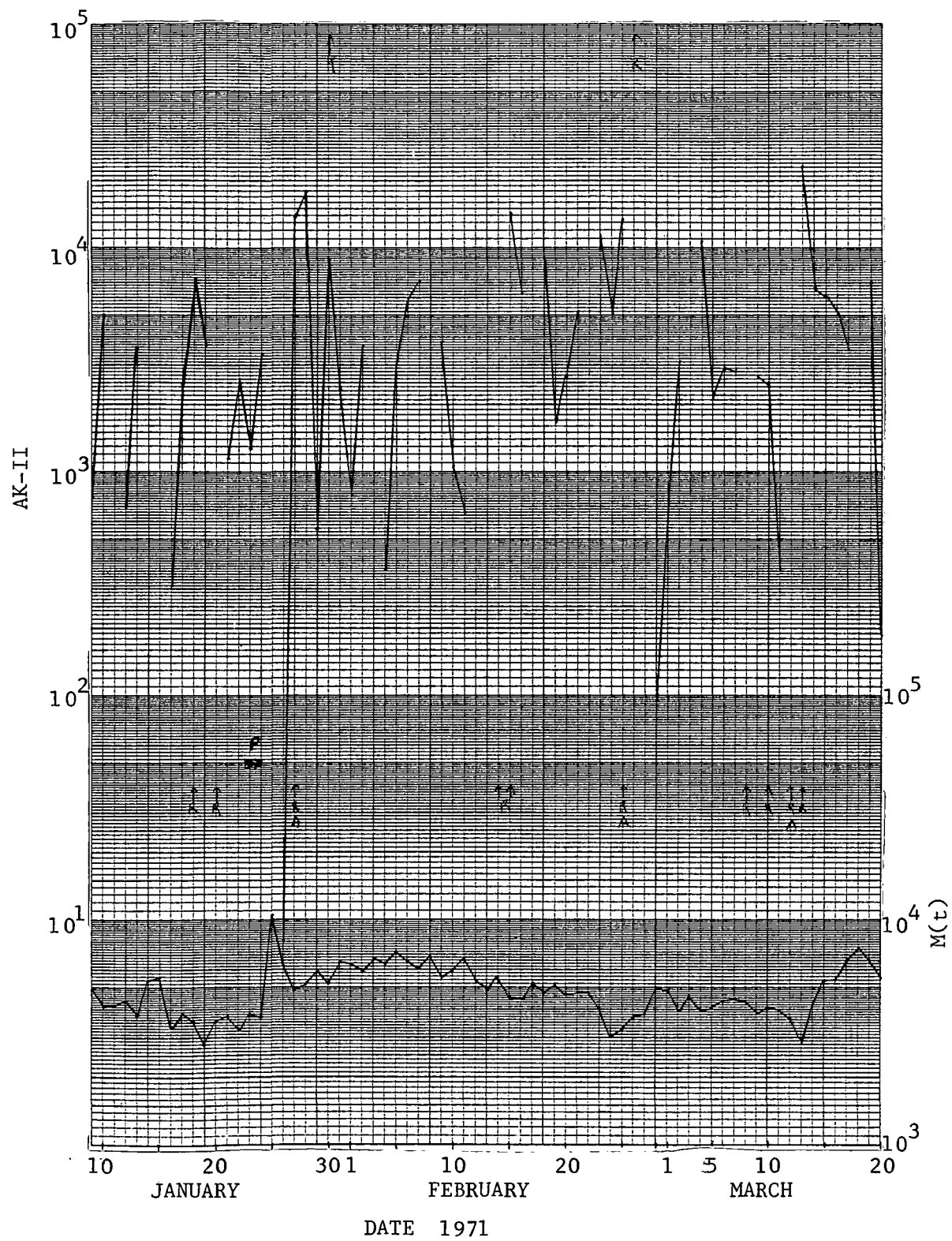


FIGURE 8, CONT'D.

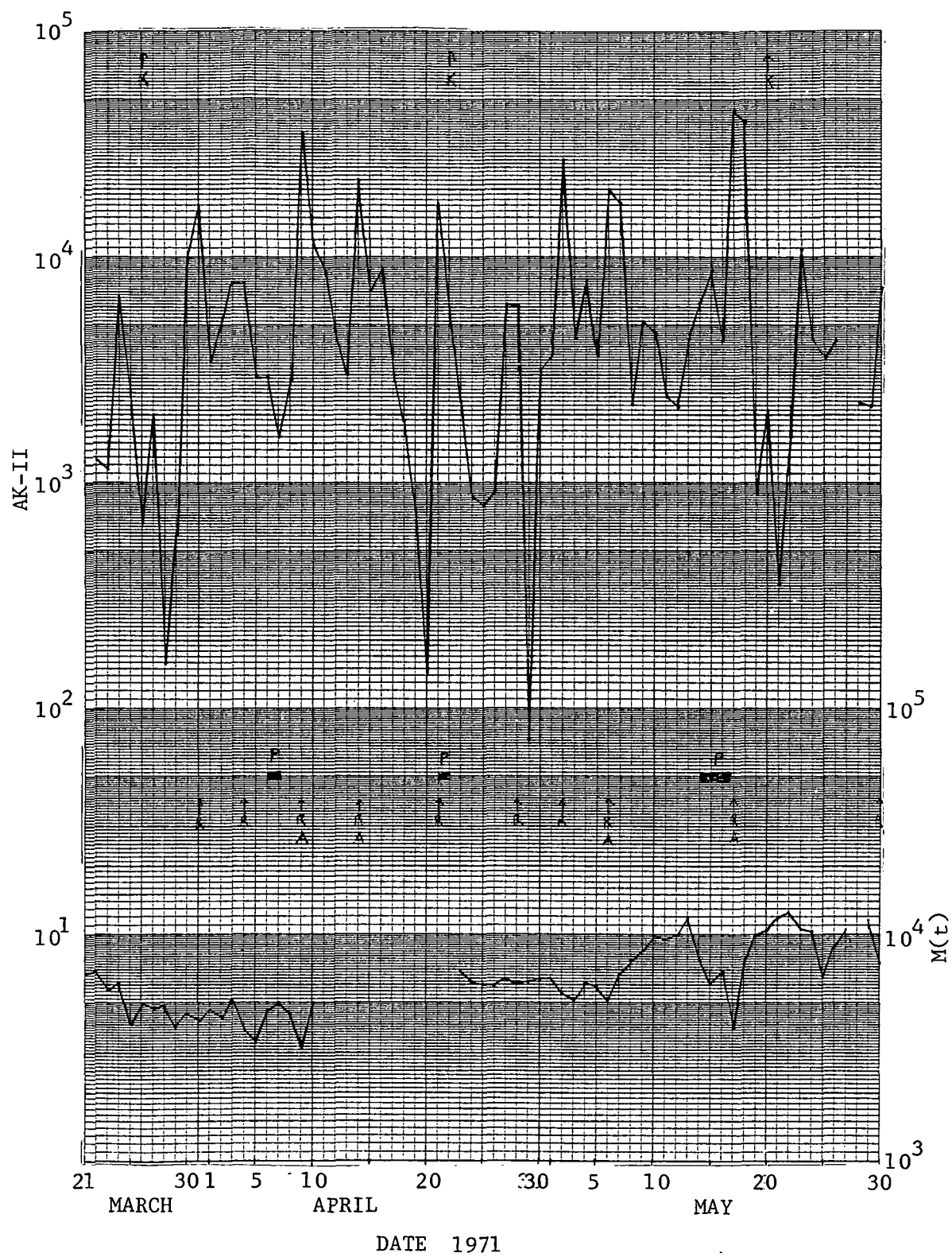


FIGURE 8, CONT'D.

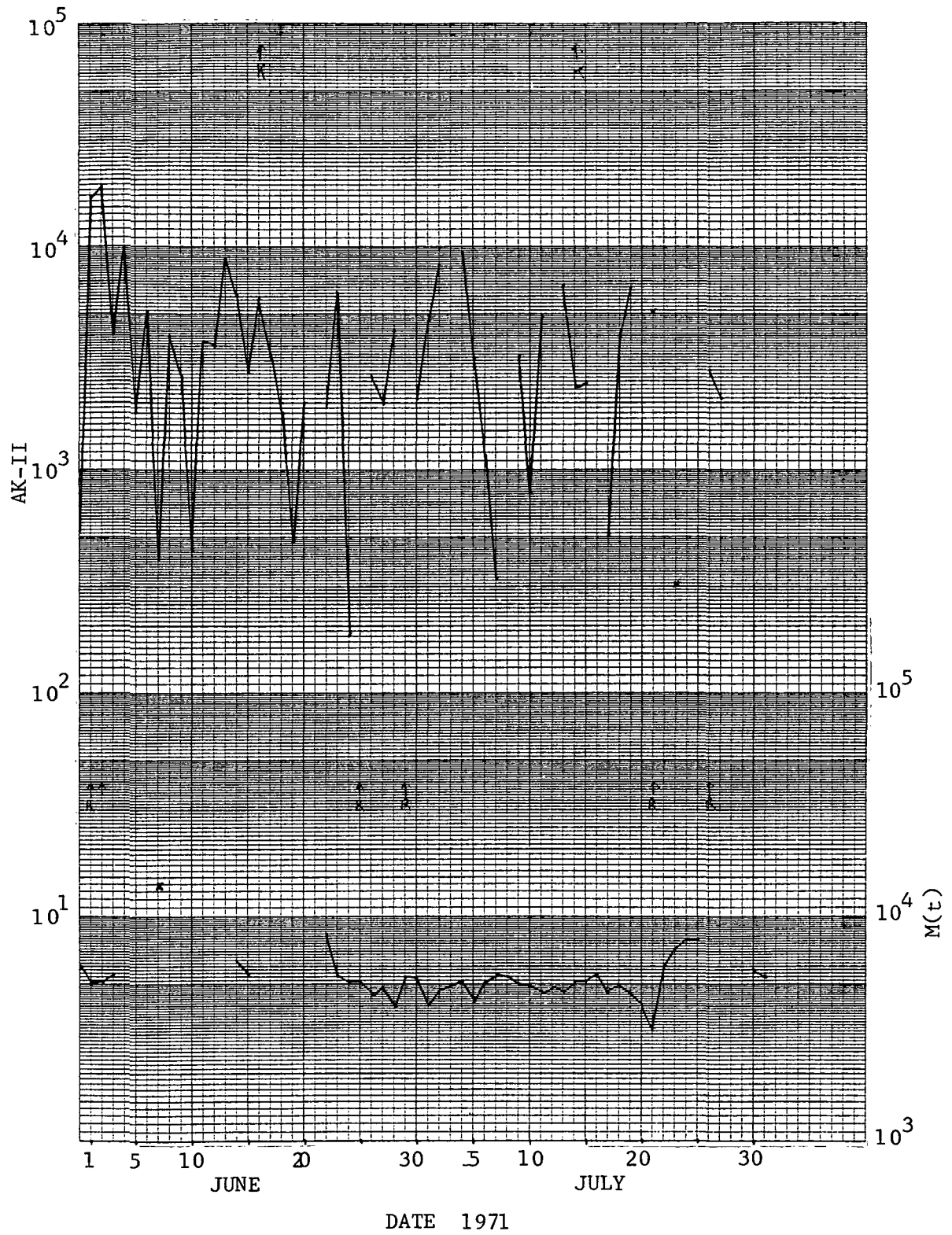


FIGURE 8, CONCL'D.

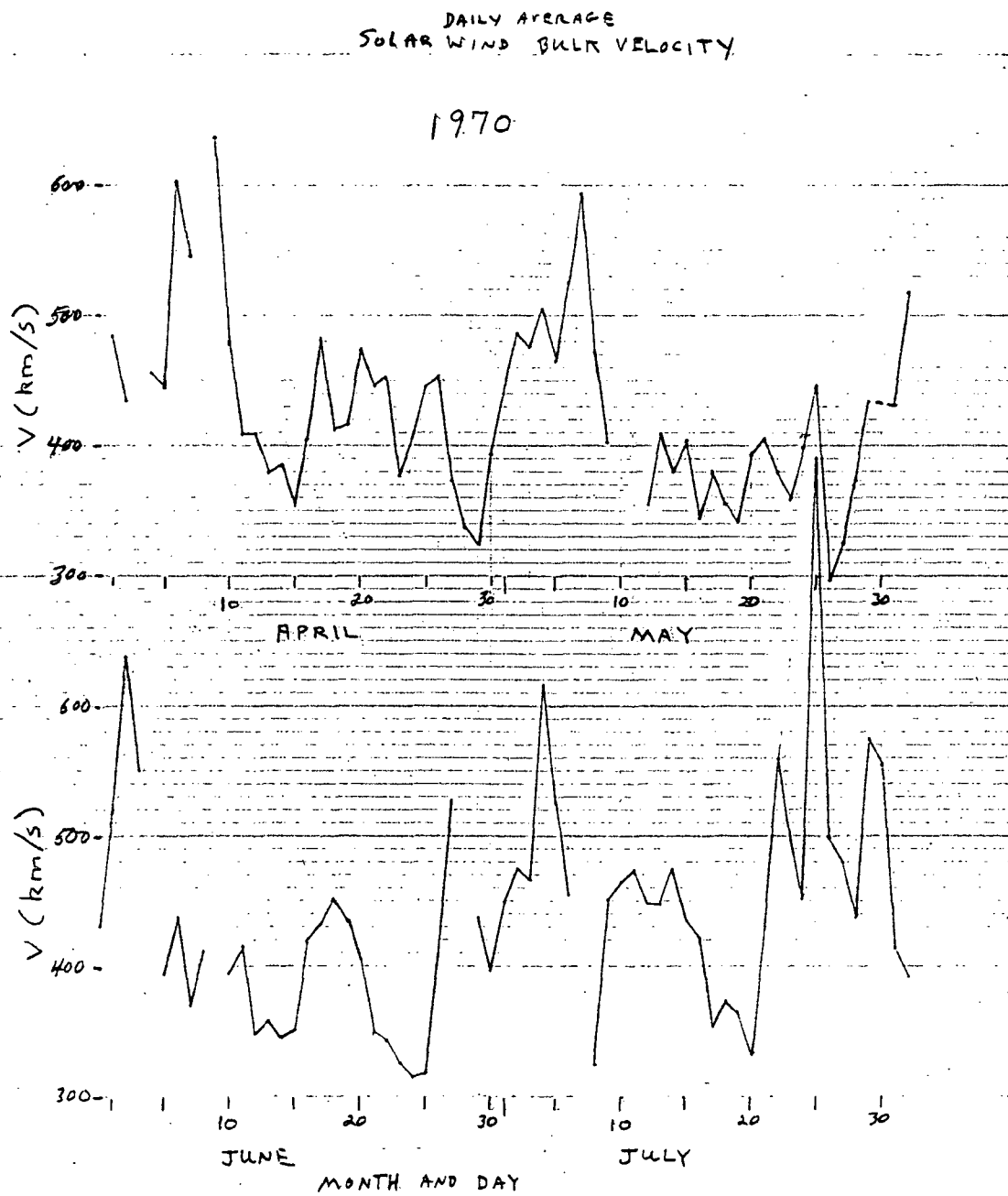


FIG 9. Daily Average Solar Wind Bulk Velocity.

DAILY AVERAGE  
SOLAR WIND BULK VELOCITY

1970

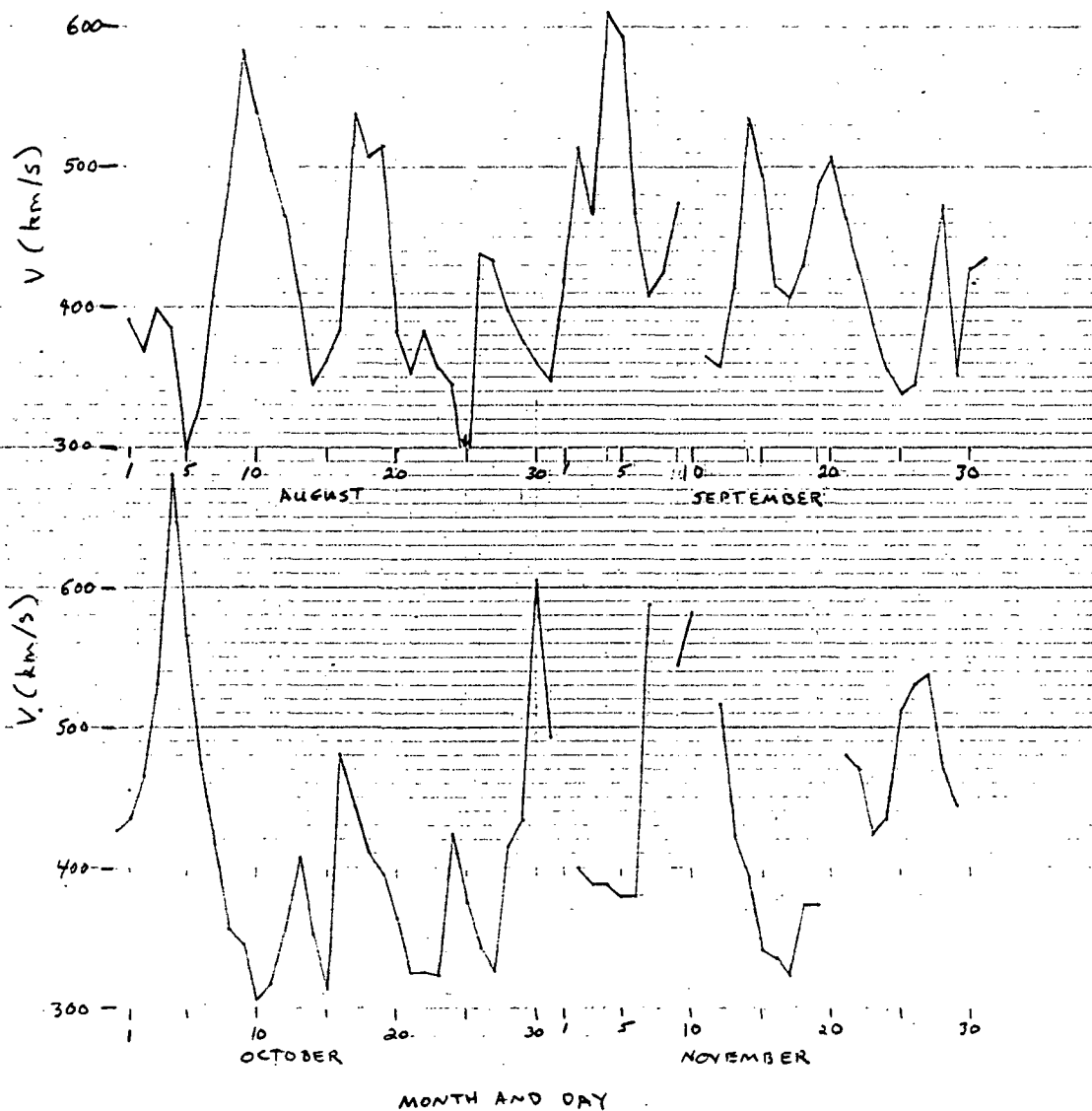


Fig. 9. cont'd.

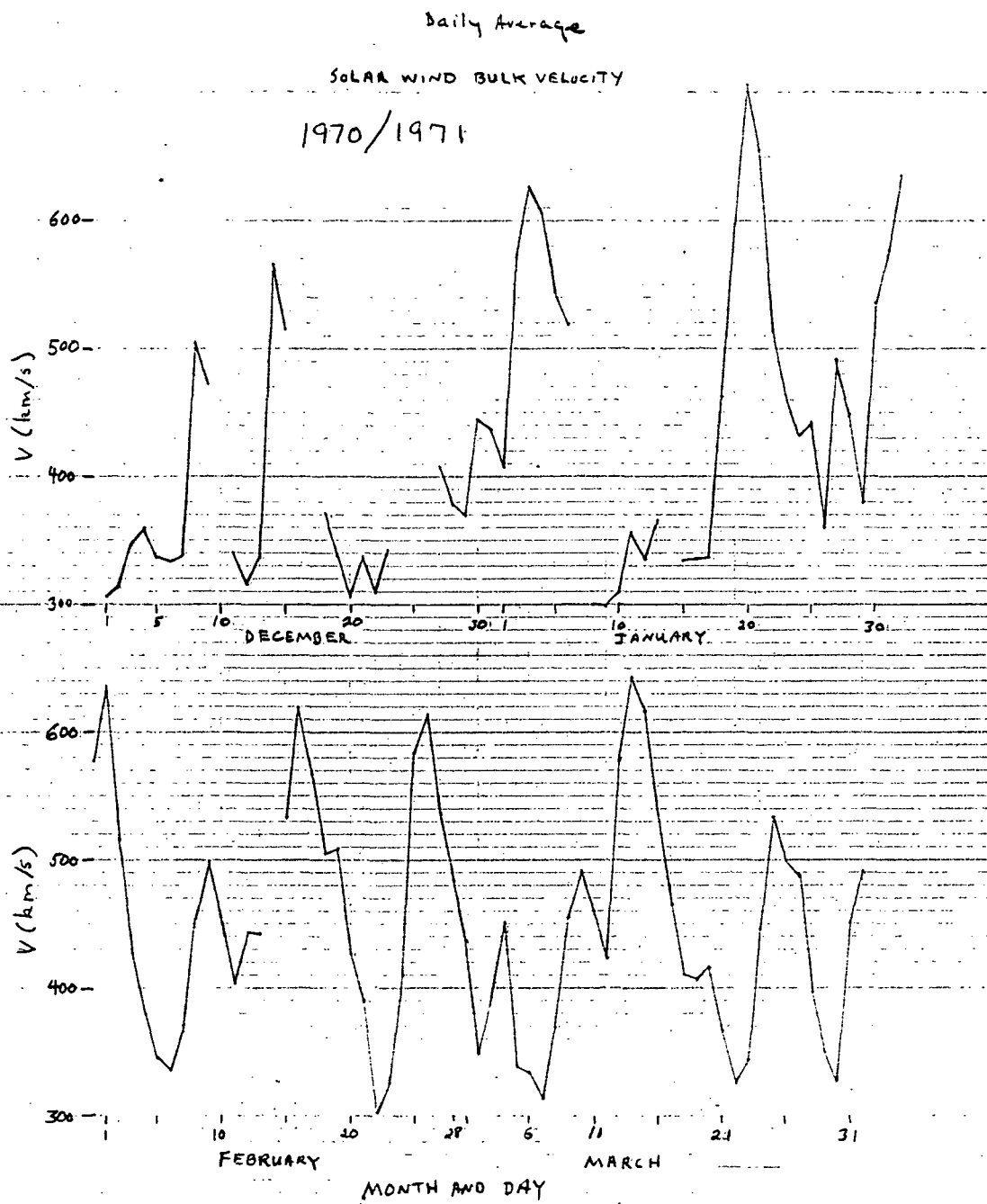


Fig. 9 conclud.



## APPENDIX A

### TABLE OF DAILY AVERAGE SOLAR WIND PARAMETERS, SOLAR WIND INDEX AND BLUE STREAK INDEX

$V_{sw}$  = solar wind bulk velocity (km/s)

$F$  = IMF field strength (gammas)

$\theta'$  = IMF angle in magnetospheric coordinates (degrees)

AK-I = solar wind index with zero offset

AK-II = solar wind index without zero offset

$M(t)$  = dark current blue streak index

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
April 1970							
91	1	483	9.2	18.4	51	406	-
92	2	435	-	-	-	-	-
93	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	4	457	6.3	17.0	10	133	-
95	5	447	8.1	29.4	92	1703	-
96	6	603	8.5	50.7	4666	15623	-
97	7	546	-	-	-	-	-
98	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	9	638	-	-	-	-	-
100	10	479	-	59.6	60	-	2500
101	11	409	5.4	50.0	-140	4107	2670
102	12	409	5.3	59.6	-216	6358	2891
103	13	380	-	-	-	-	2857
104	14	386	4.6	36.5	37	1022	2790
105	15	353	4.1	45.5	45	1536	3047
106	16	406	19.3	16.6	17	1007	2803
107	17	481	17.8	54.6	55	67280	2569
108	18	412	6.5	40.5	41	3097	2704
109	19	416	8.4	65.8	66	20317	2929
110	20	473	12.9	35.0	35	8519	3334
111	21	446	-	-	-	-	3134
112	22	452	5.3	39.6	40	2096	9999
113	23	377	-	-	-	-	11387
114	24	406	6.8	60.1	60	10603	14730
115	25	447	6.6	50.3	50	6823	16268
116	26	453	-	-	-	-	14250
117	27	373	3.6	55.0	55	2177	13204
118	28	338	4.1	56.0	56	2684	13427
119	29	326	4.0	79.7	80	4888	12296
120	30	393	8.2	49.3	49	8730	10900

May 1970

121	1	440	8.2	38.7	176	4521	8705
122	2	487	6.9	32.0	241	1828	10692
123	3	478	-	-	-	-	12312
124	4	505	5.6	29.0	142	875	11644
125	5	466	6.1	38.2	235	2536	11143
126	6	527	-	-	-	-	10624
127	7	594	2.6	30.8	80	276	6939
128	8	471	3.2	39.8	83	810	10704
129	9	402	4.0	68.4	-250	44807	10977
130	10	-	-	-	-	-	9564
131	11	-	3.0	47.4	-	-	8098
132	12	354	8.6	50.5	-1807	9282	7469
133	13	410	6.9	39.1	-97	3088	7749
134	14	380	7.3	52.1	-886	7851	5968

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	θ	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
135	15	402	5.3	42.8	-125	2407	5833
136	16	344	4.6	44.0	-389	1695	4769
137	17	380	8.2	41.4	-552	4887	5884
138	18	356	7.2	32.4	-286	1521	5527
139	19	341	7.6	55.3	-2161	8999	5293
140	20	394	6.2	71.8	-905	12335	4470
141	21	407	5.6	50.5	-177	4525	4668
142	22	380	5.1	55.3	-510	4516	5739
143	23	359	4.5	34.4	-132	741	4136
144	24	399	6.2	41.9	-183	3051	3820
145	25	446	4.7	59.1	277	5341	4331
146	26	297	3.9	38.4	-285	672	4965
147	27	326	8.2	78.4	-5999	20184	3228
148	28	373	13.8	49.3	-3139	23467	2662
149	29	434	8.6	40.4	145	5664	2943
150	30	-	-	-	-	-	3215
151	31	431	6.5	29.3	20	1044	3013

June 1970

152	1	518	9.4	42.8	1791	9754	3261
153	2	639	9.3	22.0	368	1088	3620
154	3	550	5.3	61.3	2113	9145	3041
155	4	-	4.4	55.5	-	-	3373
156	5	393	5.0	42.3	-153	2016	3596
157	6	438	2.9	26.7	5	150	3572
158	7	370	5.3	48.0	-453	3170	3360
159	8	412	7.7	38.8	-100	3766	2885
160	9	-	7.3	42.7	-	-	2967
161	10	395	5.6	54.4	-382	5414	2972
162	11	415	5.3	37.3	-30	1572	3125
163	12	348	4.6	61.2	-935	4342	2911
164	13	358	6.7	53.7	-1229	6780	2763
165	14	345	5.9	36.5	-339	1503	2572
166	15	351	7.9	62.1	-2737	13363	2500
167	16	418	6.0	32.1	-14	1200	2628
168	17	432	9.6	32.5	70	3318	2571
169	18	452	8.3	62.0	1218	18925	2647
170	19	434	4.8	52.0	99	3856	2744
171	20	405	7.2	76.5	-830	18769	2712
172	21	348	6.7	63.4	-2149	9986	3648
173	22	341	5.5	35.1	-271	1128	3988
174	23	326	6.1	32.1	-288	967	4971
175	24	314	7.0	35.7	-619	1784	7235
176	25	319	6.7	55.9	-2193	6733	5192
177	26	408	7.5	64.5	-556	15231	5487
178	27	529	-	-	-	-	3654
179	28	-	3.3	46.6	-	-	3118
180	29	438	3.5	26.2	7	204	3015
181	30	397	5.6	36.3	-100	1529	3553

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	θ'	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
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### July 1970

182	1	448	9.2	38.4	316	5645	3070
183	2	475	8.9	39.0	647	5901	2581
184	3	466	7.3	49.6	772	8352	2741
185	4	617	6.7	41.2	1640	5214	2760
186	5	525	6.2	42.7	830	4268	3000
187	6	456	8.0	84.9	2085	28725	2929
188	7	-	3.4	34.2	-	-	3728
189	8	325	5.4	66.8	-2037	6764	3041
190	9	451	18.6	54.7	4313	69224	2715
191	10	466	9.6	35.4	447	4836	3334
192	11	473	6.7	48.7	716	6764	3907
193	12	449	7.1	51.6	496	8538	4118
194	13	447	5.8	50.2	282	5239	4554
195	14	473	5.1	45.7	342	3228	4779
196	15	435	4.2	33.8	20	735	4744
197	16	421	4.3	59.3	-19	4255	4933
198	17	353	6.7	37.6	-435	2196	4853
199	18	373	4.4	37.6	-134	1001	3952
200	19	364	3.3	52.5	-254	1570	4414
201	20	332	-	-	-	-	4208
202	21	429	-	-	-	-	3070
203	22	559	-	-	-	-	2639
204	23	497	10.9	50.6	3139	21054	3047
205	24	451	9.1	55.0	1048	16816	2862
206	25	791	11.8	52.1	19871	42701	3293
207	26	499	4.7	78.8	1557	10207	9081
208	27	480	4.9	58.2	715	6013	11200
209	28	438	6.2	21.3	10	293	9883
210	29	575	9.6	57.3	7029	26574	6518
211	30	555	5.4	47.2	1116	4691	6948
212	31	414	4.9	69.9	-166	7731	7673

### August 1970

213	1	391	3.1	44.5	-74	907	8298
214	2	369	6.1	9.3	-1	9	9222
215	3	398	6.5	25.2	-35	553	7672
216	4	385	4.5	39.4	-125	1265	8914
217	5	299	4.1	60.4	-1190	2873	10202
218	6	333	8.0	33.9	-557	2062	8507
219	7	409	11.2	35.4	-196	5777	8688
220	8	487	11.0	43.3	1716	13036	5441
221	9	582	4.2	29.7	169	619	4825
222	10	539	4.6	35.2	271	1259	5141
223	11	497	4.5	42.5	313	2097	6023
224	12	464	4.9	66.1	689	7784	6270
225	13	410	4.3	49.2	-78	2489	5808

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
226	14	346	4.9	27.1	-80	358	5694
227	15	361	6.4	47.9	-768	4482	6525
228	16	385	7.7	51.3	-834	8468	5626
229	17	539	14.5	59.2	13288	61690	3820
230	18	508	7.7	78.9	4679	27928	9775
231	19	514	5.4	24.4	77	437	15413
232	20	383	6.7	39.7	-298	2862	13266
233	21	353	5.5	53.6	-887	4482	14338
234	22	383	5.7	22.2	-26	254	12257
235	23	357	5.0	65.5	-1130	6119	15215
236	24	346	5.7	35.1	-273	1229	11099
237	25	193	-	-	-	-	11885
238	26	439	6.0	65.5	397	10836	6932
239	27	434	6.1	55.5	191	7449	8268
240	28	399	7.0	41.7	-229	3829	6841
241	29	376	5.0	44.7	-273	2301	7817
242	30	360	4.8	47.4	-425	2435	7299
243	31	348	7.6	52.9	-1751	8134	4820

September 1970

244	1	417	7.7	26.7	-14	1008	4384
245	2	514	7.1	36.9	597	3367	4190
246	3	467	6.3	44.4	419	4442	4181
247	4	610	8.3	26.2	490	1597	4108
248	5	593	4.1	44.2	675	2355	5227
249	6	468	3.9	34.7	72	748	4875
250	7	409	4.8	27.9	-15	452	4222
251	8	424	7.7	34.0	6	2458	4584
252	9	475	6.7	32.5	195	1777	3916
253	10	-	5.5	38.3	-	-	4759
254	11	364	-	-	-	-	3871
255	12	359	5.4	38.7	-285	1600	3880
256	13	413	9.2	57.3	-420	17529	3263
257	14	534	6.8	43.5	1153	5544	3125
258	15	494	5.5	57.6	1093	7594	4228
259	16	414	4.6	62.3	-116	5383	4274
260	17	408	5.4	55.1	-197	5383	3773
261	18	430	5.9	63.2	157	9501	4318
262	19	485	7.5	63.7	2256	17621	3730
263	20	508	5.8	53.0	1165	6952	3572
264	21	462	6.2	64.5	998	11786	3561
265	22	426	4.8	66.4	50	6921	3854
266	23	388	4.7	60.2	-437	4860	4281
267	24	355	5.3	56.6	-927	4844	4144
268	25	338	5.0	51.8	-810	3223	4250
269	26	346	3.8	56.2	-530	2382	3897
270	27	406	8.1	61.6	-664	15949	3391
271	28	471	7.9	18.2	29	280	3097
272	29	351	8.4	23.4	-126	616	2834
273	30	429	9.7	37.9	28	1935	3155

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	θ	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
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October 1970

274	1	436	6.7	50.8	212	7059	3234
275	2	466	7.9	28.9	147	1587	3106
276	3	531	7.1	33.5	506	2484	3500
277	4	680	6.7	44.9	2865	7578	3750
278	5	564	-	-	-	-	2757
279	6	473	4.2	36.7	113	1064	2939
280	7	417	3.8	23.6	-2	155	3963
281	8	356	3.8	26.5	-38	204	4242
282	9	344	4.1	34.7	-139	607	3020
283	10	305	6.3	49.8	-1593	4120	3150
284	11	318	8.4	78.0	-6776	20540	2500
285	12	353	11.6	72.1	-7713	38949	3145
286	13	407	7.9	39.5	-162	4158	2875
287	14	351	-	-	-	-	2817
288	15	312	4.5	31.9	-175	493	2744
289	16	480	11.2	36.0	855	7187	2760
290	17	442	19.3	39.4	1155	26724	2619
291	18	411	7.6	47.5	-203	7014	3827
292	19	396	-	-	-	-	3935
293	20	364	2.6	36.3	-49	302	6896
294	21	326	3.4	41.5	-216	726	-
295	22	326	7.7	73.7	-4876	16403	4205
296	23	322	13.7	50.2	-6598	21056	3275
297	24	422	-	-	-	-	4211
298	25	375	3.2	63.3	-312	2446	3667
299	26	342	3.2	61.1	-487	2057	3423
300	27	327	5.8	35.7	-374	1276	3770
301	28	413	-	-	-	-	3877
302	29	433	-	-	-	-	4365
303	30	605	-	-	-	-	3561
304	31	492	-	-	-	-	3731

November 1970

305	1	-	3.8	50.3	-	-	4500
306	2	400	-	-	-	-	3056
307	3	388	5.3	56.9	-483	5368	3710
308	4	388	6.7	51.0	-571	6353	3409
309	5	379	6.1	50.3	-572	4942	3500
310	6	380	8.1	79.5	-2631	23303	2754
311	7	588	-	-	-	-	3250
312	8	-	4.8	41.8	-	-	3453
313	9	545	4.9	42.7	620	2768	3500
314	10	581	6.4	58.9	3481	12793	4141
315	11	-	-	-	-	-	3982
316	12	517	4.1	27.2	69	379	4461
317	13	422	4.8	60.1	-12	5491	4859

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
318	14	394	4.9	55.2	-315	3401	4870
319	15	341	4.6	37.6	-240	1000	3915
320	16	336	-	-	-	-	4637
321	17	322	4.0	37.0	-212	676	3773
322	18	373	10.9	36.7	-756	5653	3991
323	19	372	12.5	6.9	-2	12	2500
324	20	-	11.1	14.0	-	-	2917
325	21	480	-	-	-	-	2500
326	22	470	8.2	70.1	2476	24704	2500
327	23	423	9.3	58.1	5	19006	2947
328	24	434	9.5	26.1	38	1467	4010
329	25	512	10.0	24.5	264	1514	3661
330	26	531	4.6	41.4	437	2149	4210
331	27	538	3.8	49.6	559	2613	4222
332	28	474	3.4	46.9	168	1557	4205
333	29	445	4.2	34.5	40	808	4274
334	30	-	-	-	-	-	3889

December 1970

335	1	308	4.2	30.3	-131	352	3821
336	2	313	7.0	40.5	-958	2728	5043
337	3	347	4.9	46.3	-498	2276	4676
338	4	360	4.2	31.8	-86	490	5224
339	5	337	4.6	41.3	-345	1353	5000
340	6	333	6.0	59.2	-1762	6526	3500
341	7	338	8.4	52.7	-2399	9549	3797
342	8	503	9.4	62.1	4318	27113	3065
343	9	471	5.4	61.3	830	8130	3387
344	10	-	4.2	48.8	-	-	3114
345	11	340	4.4	36.9	-209	855	4914
346	12	315	5.1	53.5	-1172	3421	6276
347	13	337	5.5	34.6	-270	1060	5441
348	14	566	-	-	-	-	3864
349	15	515	4.3	48.3	529	2959	5176
350	16	-	4.4	58.2	-	-	5913
351	17	-	4.7	55.7	-	-	5278
352	18	371	5.7	57.7	-861	6153	5459
353	19	339	8.4	22.5	-127	513	4597
354	20	306	7.4	49.2	-2102	5502	3334
355	21	337	5.4	49.4	-832	3266	4914
356	22	310	4.2	73.4	-1680	4612	4869
357	23	342	4.5	72.5	-1355	5730	4026
358	24	-	7.2	36.4	-	-	3446
359	25	-	6.1	32.1	-	-	3362
360	26	-	6.2	48.6	-	-	4138
361	27	409	7.1	52.6	-279	8212	3770
362	28	379	-	-	-	-	4792
363	29	370	7.6	49.9	-1046	7316	5162
364	30	446	8.1	30.4	99	1919	4058
365	31	438	6.5	11.2	1	26	3247

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M( $\tau$ )
January 1971							
1	1	408	6.4	42.8	-192	3562	3600
2	2	572	7.6	38.2	1200	4832	5411
3	3	628	6.8	48.1	2810	8912	5123
4	4	606	5.7	42.3	1173	4040	4569
5	5	543	4.3	43.4	466	2238	4654
6	6	519	5.1	26.5	92	535	4365
7	7	-	2.0	52.2	-	-	4933
8	8	300	2.1	33.9	-56	128	5861
9	9	299	3.0	47.0	-337	770	5000
10	10	310	5.7	57.1	-1940	5005	4167
11	11	357	-	-	-	-	4197
12	12	335	3.2	42.2	-198	698	4405
13	13	366	12.2	30.5	-632	3615	3777
14	14	-	11.0	72.1	-	-	5395
15	15	333	-	-	-	-	5585
16	16	335	5.8	24.1	-89	313	3370
17	17	337	6.4	40.6	-683	2476	3873
18	18	462	11.9	35.3	505	7295	3611
19	19	597	6.9	37.0	1043	3728	2778
20	20	706	-	-	-	-	3535
21	21	656	3.3	39.3	396	1150	3750
22	22	513	3.9	49.6	425	2624	3261
23	23	463	4.6	37.7	92	1285	3791
24	24	434	5.2	47.0	31	3357	3727
25	25	442	-	-	-	-	10375
26	26	360	4.6	10.4	-42	8	6286
27	27	491	10.4	45.5	1708	13744	4916
28	28	449	6.6	78.3	761	17983	5242
29	29	380	6.6	25.4	-74	560	5905
30	30	537	7.3	48.5	1794	9004	5250
31	31	578	6.8	32.9	596	2327	6452
February 1971							
32	1	637	5.3	28.2	290	892	6349
33	2	517	3.4	62.1	614	3646	5818
34	3	429	-	-	-	-	6716
35	4	380	3.4	32.6	-49	370	6411
36	5	344	6.7	42.1	-780	3120	7222
37	6	335	6.2	54.8	-1628	5742	6510
38	7	366	4.8	73.3	-1241	7097	6078
39	8	453	-	-	-	-	6903
40	9	499	7.1	38.5	522	3778	5570
41	10	455	6.0	30.1	57	1036	5982
42	11	402	6.4	26.6	-46	662	6756
43	12	442	-	-	-	-	5380
44	13	441	-	-	-	-	4892
45	14	-	8.1	51.6	-	-	5544



Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
46	15	532	8.3	52.3	2754	14364	4527
47	16	620	5.7	48.3	1918	6260	4500
48	17	568	-	-	-	-	5209
49	18	503	4.8	68.8	1271	8756	4799
50	19	509	5.2	36.1	257	1659	5095
51	20	427	4.7	46.8	-19	2664	4648
52	21	390	4.5	64.3	-534	5206	4742
53	22	301	-	-	-	-	4750
54	23	326	9.1	53.6	-3615	11331	4033
55	24	411	9.3	37.9	-234	5062	3044
56	25	583	11.7	39.9	3546	13511	3261
57	26	614	-	-	-	-	3687
58	27	537	-	-	-	-	3820
59	28	483	4.0	19.5	11	96	5000

March 1971

60	1	438	4.4	33.0	14	746	4853
61	2	349	6.1	44.5	-727	3134	3959
62	3	392	-	-	-	-	4621
63	4	451	4.9	84.1	494	10601	3985
64	5	339	4.7	47.0	-575	2142	4039
65	6	333	3.9	60.6	-850	2918	4334
66	7	312	4.0	59.9	-1058	2797	4397
67	8	369	-	-	-	-	4346
68	9	455	7.8	33.9	147	2679	3918
69	10	491	6.7	35.2	302	2433	4046
70	11	460	6.1	22.5	24	367	3985
71	12	422	-	-	-	-	3722
72	13	578	8.1	62.0	5902	23048	2875
73	14	642	6.4	45.2	2201	6666	4167
74	15	617	4.3	56.0	1633	5989	5330
75	16	535	3.9	62.5	1011	5154	5382
76	17	466	3.7	59.7	274	3545	6651
77	18	411	-	-	-	-	7390
78	19	407	5.0	66.1	-402	7109	6604
79	20	416	5.0	21.5	-6	188	5511
80	21	367	-	-	-	-	6744
81	22	326	4.3	42.5	-401	1256	6886
82	23	343	5.7	34.5	-291	1147	5743
83	24	446	8.4	42.7	239	6656	6072
84	25	533	5.7	38.2	489	2533	4063
85	26	500	6.2	25.5	92	660	5000
86	27	488	3.6	48.7	239	2015	4745
87	28	398	3.3	25.9	-13	158	4807
88	29	350	3.0	41.1	-134	588	3873
89	30	328	6.3	69.2	-3092	9942	4484
90	31	451	9.2	54.0	761	16353	4217

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
April 1971							
91	1	491	4.5	50.2	430	3464	4643
92	2	387	5.1	56.8	-548	4935	4269
93	3	375	5.4	66.8	-1145	7804	5167
94	4	458	11.8	36.1	470	7685	3770
95	5	485	5.4	42.5	334	2946	3426
96	6	468	4.9	45.6	238	2928	4643
97	7	447	4.0	43.5	61	1606	4961
98	8	361	4.2	55.1	-551	2881	4397
99	9	455	13.7	53.5	1959	35659	3179
100	10	583	6.1	58.0	2945	11221	4929
101	11	565	5.7	56.2	2091	8753	-
102	12	533	3.9	61.0	917	4744	-
103	13	446	4.3	51.0	108	3008	-
104	14	435	9.3	60.9	252	21931	-
105	15	466	7.7	45.5	552	7151	-
106	16	532	4.9	66.2	1716	8952	-
107	17	471	4.0	52.5	260	2985	-
108	18	409	4.5	43.6	-96	1873	-
109	19	412	2.6	46.5	-34	771	-
110	20	358	6.3	18.6	-30	147	-
111	21	353	9.8	57.4	-3725	17077	-
112	22	365	7.9	44.8	-1000	5616	-
113	23	436	7.9	32.7	32	2318	6876
114	24	385	4.2	36.8	-102	874	6122
115	25	356	3.7	39.6	-167	8885	6006
116	26	356	4.6	36.4	-194	934	5893
117	27	398	5.5	57.9	-498	6200	6389
118	28	398	10.8	37.0	-490	6090	6038
119	29	404	9.7	12.1	-5	73	6078
120	30	439	6.6	39.7	65	3184	6302

May 1971

121	1	406	9.1	35.3	-222	3749	6428
122	2	401	9.1	71.7	-1951	26982	5463
123	3	403	5.5	50.6	-291	4347	5190
124	4	395	5.6	63.2	-697	7863	6065
125	5	399	4.8	52.8	-288	3701	5938
126	6	528	7.9	61.6	3662	19730	5210
127	7	651	6.2	65.7	5862	17267	6683
128	8	618	4.0	43.5	675	2220	7726
129	9	539	3.5	70.0	1041	5148	8694
130	10	476	4.0	61.7	442	4577	9807
131	11	379	3.7	55.6	-324	2405	9606
132	12	357	5.0	44.9	-453	2216	9904
133	13	335	6.0	51.0	-1247	4399	11905
134	14	350	7.8	47.5	-1438	6292	7806
135	15	379	9.5	45.3	-1175	8731	6139

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
136	16	344	10.5	35.4	-1068	4271	6938
137	17	447	13.3	60.0	1692	44477	3856
138	18	462	10.6	69.8	2789	40270	7389
139	19	457	4.6	33.5	33.53	8977	9883
140	20	422	5.2	41.6	-42	2217	10509
141	21	391	6.0	23.6	-36	362	11700
142	22	383	4.5	42.6	-200	1628	12041
143	23	407	7.6	55.6	-616	10896	10700
144	24	449	6.2	44.9	181	4285	10337
145	25	437	5.0	49.2	57	3588	6590
146	26	413	5.0	53.2	-175	4245	8823
147	27	-	4.4	44.4	-	-	10500
148	28	330	3.9	54.9	-681	2249	-
149	29	310	5.2	45.7	-851	2199	11479
150	30	438	10.9	37.7	133	7278	7543
151	31	458	5.5	26.3	33	534	5922

June 1971

152	1	475	8.3	56.7	1546	16183	5127
153	2	623	7.7	57.2	5700	18378	5160
154	13	646	4.4	48.8	1362	4072	5577
155	4	589	5.4	60.6	2683	9932	-
156	5	487	3.4	48.7	214	1815	-
157	6	461	4.4	60.2	347	5109	-
158	7	431	3.5	31.5	1.11	397	13848
159	8	451	4.3	55.8	185	3983	-
160	9	375	4.2	52.1	-386	2617	-
161	10	393	5.5	26.1	-41	440	-
162	11	416	4.2	57.7	-128	3782	-
163	12	342	4.2	62.7	-947	3690	-
164	13	339	5.7	71.5	-2402	8906	-
165	14	312	5.2	67.5	-2328	6169	6413
166	15	306	4.8	52.5	-1124	2759	5643
167	16	309	7.6	49.5	-2324	5918	-
168	17	419	8.2	35.7	-82	3236	-
169	18	414	4.7	42.0	-71	1819	-
170	19	372	4.5	30.2	-75	482	-
171	20	354	4.8	44.7	-434	2019	-
172	21	-	2.8	62.3	-	-	-
173	22	345	3.6	54.3	-482	1948	8183
174	23	349	8.9	43.7	-1456	6249	5441
175	24	336	7.3	18.5	-51	182	5157
176	25	-	13.7	63.4	-	-	5093
177	26	566	4.7	42.7	630	2623	4569
178	27	430	3.3	54.2	-1.6	2018	4841
179	28	370	5.3	53.4	-696	4266	4091
180	29	-	8.6	51.5	-	-	5395
181	30	565	4.5	40.7	496	2080	5357

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
July 1971							
182	1	530	4.4	55.0	891	4707	4079
183	2	539	5.7	56.8	1712	8438	4750
184	3	-	4.7	40.3	-	-	5000
185	4	461	4.9	73.6	637	9375	5193
186	5	461	4.8	47.7	215	3169	4342
187	6	424	5.9	32.0	-16	1164	5076
188	7	395	5.4	24.1	-29	323	5500
189	8	-	6.1	52.3	-	-	5417
190	9	443	6.8	39.1	98	3255	4892
191	10	335	4.8	34.4	-225	796	4924
192	11	317	6.1	53.3	-1732	4866	4643
193	12	-	8.4	29.5	-	-	4900
194	13	427	7.0	48.6	-50	6687	4621
195	14	496	6.2	37.0	326	2467	5119
196	15	477	5.2	41.7	243	2484	5093
197	16	-	3.4	49.1	-	-	5625
198	17	369	4.0	33.0	-86	512	4643
199	18	385	5.9	47.5	-464	3945	4881
200	19	427	8.3	43.4	-51	6555	4537
201	20	-	5.7	33.3	-	-	4100
202	21	425	5.8	50.7	-60	5104	3182
203	22	-	10.7	19.1	-	-	5938
204	23	368	7.4	20.6	-52	311	7175
205	24	-	6.2	30.5	-	-	7941
206	25	-	4.0	53.9	-	-	8000
207	26	404	6.7	39.0	-182	2833	-
208	27	492	7.4	31.8	262	2071	-
209	28	-	4.4	27.1	-	-	-
210	29	-	5.6	56.7	-	-	-
211	30	-	8.1	50.9	-	-	5769
212	31	-	8.6	42.2	-	-	5370

August 1971

213	1		5.0	40.5			5132
214	2		5.7	51.7			5385
215	3		3.1	39.4			4436
216	4		7.1	37.5			5357
217	5		7.9	48.0			5834
218	6		4.9	28.6			-
219	7		8.3	58.6			-
220	8		8.1	64.6			5648
221	9		7.4	53.0			4000
222	10		8.0	40.9			4342
223	11		5.5	36.5			5132
224	12		4.8	54.5			5100

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	θ	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
225	13		3.8	55.8			4423
226	14		2.7	49.6			4537
227	15		4.3	46.4			4834
228	16		5.3	41.9			3611
229	17		9.2	42.4			5682
230	18		10.7	27.0			-
231	19		5.0	52.8			-
232	20		5.3	29.2			5000
233	21		6.2	72.3			5385
234	22		6.2	68.9			4039
235	23		7.1	44.4			4792
236	24		6.0	59.6			5500
237	25		5.3	44.8			5000
238	26		4.7	69.7			4643
239	27		4.4	31.2			4537
240	28		6.7	24.2			2955
241	29		8.3	26.3			4584
242	30		7.7	43.7			4700
243	31		5.4	31.6			4722

September 1971

244	1		3.2	50.3			3929
245	2		3.0	32.7			13335
246	3		3.3	73.0			7000
247	4		4.9	46.8			6250
248	5		7.4	55.6			5769
249	6		7.9	43.5			4674
250	7		6.3	56.0			5938
251	8		3.3	58.8			4947
252	9		3.6	44.5			4211
253	10		3.7	56.7			4519
254	11		5.9	57.2			4885
255	12		4.8	49.0			5000
256	13		5.7	58.1			4079
257	14		4.3	47.4			-
258	15		5.3	40.6			4167
259	16		4.7	56.4			4436
260	17		4.5	59.6			-
261	18		8.4	56.3			-
262	19		6.2	27.0			-
263	20		4.9	56.9			-
264	21		4.6	30.9			-
265	22		4.4	56.9			-
266	23		-	-			-
267	24		5.3	37.3			4688
268	25		10.1	55.5			5599
269	26		9.5	40.3			4677
270	27		5.6	40.2			5185

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
271	28		3.6	33.2			5300
272	29		3.1	38.6			5068
273	30		6.7	52.8			5000

October 1971

274	1						5423
275	2						5656
276	3						5625
277	4						6134
278	5						4902
279	6						5602
280	7						5556
281	8						4590
282	9						5294
283	10						5483
284	11						6200
285	12						6155
286	13						5137
287	14						5750
288	15						5738
289	16						5379
290	17						5293
291	18						5416
292	19						6125
293	20						5626
294	21						7318
295	22						6091
296	23						6230
297	24						6611
298	25						6037
299	26						6210
300	27						6746
301	28						5648
302	29						5500
303	30						5900
304	31						5648

November 1971

305	1						5056
306	2						6305
307	3						6364
308	4						6030
309	5						5658
310	6						5798
311	7						5970
312	8						5556
313	9						5782

Day	Date	V <sub>sw</sub>	F	$\theta$	AK-I	AK-II	M(t)
314	10						5766
315	11						4798
316	12						6346
317	13						5798
318	14						6011
319	15						5695
320	16						5900
321	17						5427
322	18						5761
323	19						5479
324	20						6448
325	21						5521
326	22						5500
327	23						5870
328	24						6137
329	25						6137
330	26						7267
331	27						7206
332	28						7631
333	29						8126
334	30						7381

December 1971

335	1						9999
336	2						8965
337	3						8587
338	4						7568
339	5						7639
340	6						7985
341	7						8270
342	8						6923
343	9						7046
344	10						7682
345	11						6343
346	12						7232
347	13						7094
348	14						6000
349	15						6207
350	16						6475

end